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11

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 120— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

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SIMLA'S S. O. S. TO MAHATMA GANDHI

—:o:—

Malaviyaji Wired To Use His Good Offices

R. T. CONFERENCE PLANS UPSET

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 22.

The whole question of the dates of the Federal Structure Committee and the full session of the Round Table Conference has been thrown into confusion to-day by Gandhiji's polite refusal to be stampeded into going to London before the Hindu-Muslim question is solved and the terms of Delhi Truce are given effect to by the Government as by the people. The Viceroy's Executive Council held a meeting to-day when Gandhiji's telegram was discussed and since then Simla has been humming with talk as to what would happen if Gandhiji does not choose to go in June as arranged by His Majesty's Government. It was only late in the evening that a plan was hit upon and that was to induce Pundit Malaviya to telephonically request Gandhiji now at Nanital to come up to Simla on Monday and discuss matter 'de novo'. To this effect a telegram has also gone, it is reported, also from Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, who has throughout carried on the negotiations on behalf of the Government so patiently.

DIFFICULTY IN BORSAD.

It appears that at Nainital Mahatma Gandhi received news from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that difficulties were being experienced in Borsad owing to the attitude of certain officials. Fortunately Mahatma Gandhi's talks with Sir Malcolm Hailey are said to be very useful and happy. The only trouble is in parts of Gujerat wherefrom Vallabhbhai Patel is daily communicating to Gandhiji.

(Message incomplete.)

DIFFICULTIES OF A JUNE SESSION

DELHI, May 22.

Difficulties in the way of some prominent members attending the Federal Structure Committee meeting on the 29th June in London are slowly becoming apparent. Advices from Bhopal show that the Nawab cannot sail before the 20th June. Sir Sultan Ahmed has expressed his inability to sail in June. It appears that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru also is finding it somewhat inconvenient to sail on the 13th June, but of course, if it is inevitable, he will not hesitate to sail on that date.

There is considerable speculation as to the plans of Mahatma Gandhi. But Naini Tal advices indicate that his departure on the 13th June for participation in the Federal Structure Committee, meeting on the 29th June in London, is considered there to be extremely doubtful, in view of his commitments to the Indian public regarding the settlement of the communal question and the fulfilment of the conditions of the Delhi Pact.—A. P.

EARLIER NEWS

SIMLA, May 22.

The Government have arranged berths by the P. & O. s.s. "Cathay" for the members of the Federal Structure Committee, sailing on June 13, but Mahatma Gandhi's attendance is considered to-day extremely doubtful in informed circles, while all the delegates including the Princes have practically agreed to sail on June 13 with a view to attending the meeting commencing on June 29.—A.P.

KING AND QUEEN LEAVE FOR SANDRINGHAM

RUGBY, May 21.

The King and Queen to-day left Buckingham Palace for Sandringham in Norfolk, where they will remain during Whitsuntide

They will return to London next Wednesday and His Majesty will give an annual dinner to Members of the Jockey Club at Buckingham Palace on 2nd June.—B. O. W.

Mahatma's Plans About Going To London Uncertain.

—:o:—

OTHER KNIGHTS OF R. T. C. UNABLE TO ATTEND FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE IN TIME

SIMLA, May 22.

Political circles are pessimistic as to Mahatma Gandhi's participation in the Federal Structure Committee at the end of June. It is understood that Pandit Malaviya is in communication with Mahatma Gandhi at Naini Tal on this subject.—A. P.

IN HANDS OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

NAINI TAL, May 22.

Interviewed, Mahatma Gandhi declared that he was unable to make any statement yet regarding his plans for going to London. His views in respect of the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee in London on 29th June were in the hands of the Government of India and "there the matters stand."

However, talks with those who may be expected to know what Gandhiji is thinking, show that if only on account of want of sufficient time between now and the sailing date so as to reach London before the 29th June, Mahatma Gandhi may find it impossible to agree to attend the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee, because, beyond the Bhopal conversations, nothing has yet been done to solve the communal problem and also the Sikhs have to be consulted before any settlement is finally reached.

PLANS FOR SAILING TO LONDON.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi is at present casting his plans on the basis of sailing for London for the Round Table Conference in September, and the local Congressites in close touch with him opine that he has probably advised the Government of India accordingly. Anyway, it is almost certain that Mahatma Gandhi has no definite plans at present.—A. P.

Subash Bose To Reach Ahmedabad On 25th Inst

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose arrives here on the 25th instant to open the Swadeshi Exhibition and bazar. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrives here on Sunday in connection with the annual meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

RUDE SURPRISE FOR ASST. COLLECTOR

A Shot Fired At Him In The Night

AHMEDABAD, 22

In connection with the reported firing of a shot near the bungalow of Mr. Gholap, Assistant Collector, last night, an offence under Section 307 I.P.C. (attempt to commit murder) has been registered.

Mr. Gholap says that he heard a shot and saw the flash at a distance of 35 yards while he was lying down outside his bungalow, but no bullet mark has been traced.

The police believed that a thief might have fired a gun in the air to ascertain whether the bungalow was occupied or not. Mr. Gholap occupied the bungalow only 10 days ago and it was vacant before. Another theory is that there must have been an explosion of potash.—A. P.

ZAMINDAR'S PROPERTY ATTACHED

MADRAS, May 22.

News from Ambasamudram comes that owing to non-payment of Peishkush aggregating Rs. 12,000 and odd due for months of March, April and May current year all movables in Emerald Castle in Urkad Zemindari as well as movables in the estate office were attached by Thasildar of Ambasamudram. Steps are being taken to attach Panmal lands of the zemindar also.

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Eric Martin Smith's Success

LONDON, May 22.

Eric Martin Smith (Royal St. George's) won the British Amateur Golf Championship by beating John De Forest (Addington) one up in final, played over 36 holes at Westward Ho to-day.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE RIOTS ENQUIRY REPORT READY

—:o:—

NAINI TAL, May 22.

The report of the Cawnpore Riots Enquiry Commission has been signed and is expected to be in the hands of the Government by to-morrow. It is understood that the report is unanimous and there will be no avoidable delay in its publication.—A. P.

BYE ELECTION RESULTS

Kier Hardie's Brother Gets In

LONDON, May 22.

The by-election to the Commons from Ruthergien due to the death of Labourite Wright has resulted as follows:—

Mr. David Hardie (brother of late Kier Hardie) (Labour) 16,736 votes.

Mr. Moss (Conservative) 15,858.

The by-election from Stroud owing to the resignation of the Conservative member Sir Frank Nelson has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Robert Perkins 17,641 votes.

Sir John Maynard (Labour) 10,688.

Mr. Stanton (Liberal) 7,267.—Reuter.

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN ARRIVES.

RUGBY, May 21.

New Spanish Ambassador Senor Perez de Ayala arrived in London to-night and was met by a representative of the Foreign Secretary.—B. O. W.

LORDS PASS AGRICULTURAL LAND UTILISATION BILL

Banbury's Motion Rejected

RUGBY, May 21.

The third reading of the Agricultural Land Utilisation Bill was passed to-day by the House of Lords, Lord Hailsham said he believed that the electorate had given their vote for the present Government, because they were willing to give their proposals trial. Speaking with the assent of the leaders of the Conservative Party, he advised the House to give bill third reading.

Lord Banbury's motion for the rejection was, thereupon, defeated by sixty-two votes to six.—B. O. W.

BELGIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Dramatic Scene In Chamber

LONDON, May 21.

Brussels.—Following a sudden crisis in the Chamber this afternoon, the Catholic Liberal Cabinet has resigned. Premier Jaspar announced the Government's acceptance of a Catholic amendment reducing the credits asked for construction of frontier defences from 220 million to 175 million Belgian francs, whereup Deveze on behalf of the Liberals declared that they would not agree to the amendment.

DRAMATIC SCENE.

Bouesse, the newly appointed Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, thereupon jumped up dramatically and announced that he would resign. Sitting was then suspended and the Cabinet met and decided to resign.

Prior to these events, the Chamber had by 90 votes to 77, with two abstentions, rejected the Socialist motion to postpone building defences, the immediate voting of credits for which, Count de Broqueville had previously declared, was necessary as "Belgian Government did not want repetition of 1914 at any price."—Reuter.

DEATH OF DIAMOND MAGNATE

—:o:—

LONDON, May 22.

The death has occurred of the South African Diamond magnate Solly Joel. Reuter.

"Duke Of Connaught"

LONDON, May 22.

It is officially stated that Duke of Connaught is going on "very well indeed."—Reuter.

PUNJAB CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED ATTEND IN LOIN CLOTH.

LAHORE, May 22.

The accused in the Punjab Conspiracy case are attending Court during the week in loin cloths on the ground that they are being subjected to rigorous search by the police before being produced in court. The accused filed an application to this effect before the Special Tribunal to-day, when the Court ordered the police officers to abstain from rigorous search. —A. P.

BHAGAT SINGH PHOTOS: POLICE SEARCHES IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, May 22.

The Police carried out simultaneous searches in the city, including the offices of the Mehta Halftone Co., Madan Halftone Co., the shops of Santaram, brother of Mahashya Rajpal and Narain Dutt Saigal and the Arorbans Press, in connection with photos of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev and seized some copies. No arrest was made.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

HEAVY WIND AND RAIN IN TRICHY

TRICHINOPOLY, May 22.

Owing to heavy wind, accompanied by rain last evening, several trees were uprooted, telegraph wires damaged and lights cut off in some parts of the town. A huge tree on the river bank fell on a shed where eight persons had taken shelter. Two of them died instantaneously and three were seriously injured. As a result of a shock of lightning one person bathing in the Cauvery became unconscious and died half an hour after removal home. A Mahomedan women died as the result of a tree fall.—A.P.

OFFICIAL'S REVOLVER STOLEN

NILPAHMARI, May 19.

Information has been received here that a revolver belonging to Mr. J. N. Chakravarty, Circle Officer of Domar, was stolen on May 17. Three young men have been arrested in this connection and remanded.—A.P.

—:o:—

BENN REFERS TO TIME-HONOURED UNDERSTANDING!

LONDON, May 22.

Underwriters of the India Loan have been left with 62 per cent. Dealings started at half discount which is now 3/8ths.

The subject of the India Loan came up in the Commons in the form of a question whether it was a condition of the loan that a substantial part would be expended in Britain.

Mr. Benn replying in the negative alluded to the time-hooured understanding that purchases on behalf of the Indian people should be made in the cheapest market.—Reuter.

INTOLERABLE BURDEN OF TAXATION PILING UP

INDIAN CHAMBER DEMANDS INQUIRY INTO INDIAN GOVT'S RECKLESS CAREER

The following telegram has been sent on May 22 by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the new Sterling Loan of £10,000,000:—

"Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, desire once more to record their emphatic protest against the continuance of the policy of foreign borrowing at high rates as is exemplified by the new loan of £10 millions at 3 per cent.

They cannot help reiterating that these borrowings have been rendered necessary on account of the impossibility of remitting funds to England at the statutory rate.

SIX YEAR'S EFFORTS

Committee would like to point out that it is now six years since Government have, either by law or by offer to sell Sterling without limit of amount, tried to maintain the Rupee at 18, yet in spite of the heavy sacrifices of Indian gold reserves, accentuated trade depression, monetary stringency and the catastrophic fall in the purchasing power of the people as a whole, the new ratio has failed to become effective. A ratio which cannot be maintained after six years of such enormous sacrifices stands condemned as wholly unsuited.

RECENT CURRENCY CONTRACTIONS

Committee would like to detail the recent contractions of currency. All the Sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve have long since been dissipated in the futile attempt to bolster up a thoroughly unsound ratio. In addition Rs. 17 crores worth of gold in the Currency Reserves has been frittered away to keep the Secretary of State in funds. It should not be overlooked that the continued depletions of gold in the Paper Currency Reserve would make it impossible for Government to maintain full convertibility of Indian currency into gold at the statutory rate.

INDIA "PRIVILEGED" BORROWER

The Finance Member has always maintained that India is a privileged borrower in the London money market. We have been told that India's credit stands high because of the annual provision of a heavy sum for debt redemption. This alone imposes an intolerable burden of taxation of about six to seven crores a year.

Yet it is significant that at a time when the world money market is so easy that the Bank rates on both sides of the Atlantic are not more than 2 1|2 per cent., India is forced to pay a net charge of well nigh 6 1|2 per cent., including underwritting commission for a temporary borrowing three years.

WANTED INQUIRY

This is the inevitable result of Government's obstinacy in attempting to maintain the 18d. ratio reckless of consequences. The evil of meeting revenue expenditure from Currency Reserves and Capital Borrowings cannot be too much emphasised. Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the time has now arrived for an independent inquiry into the suitability or otherwise of the statutory ratio.

CONFERENCES AT HUKERI

Busy Programme

ADDRESS TO JAMNALAL BAJAJ

(From Our Correspondent).

HUKER May 22.

Preparations of conferences to be held at Hukeri (District Belgaum) are going on briskly. A number of delegates and visitors from various parts of the Karnatak are expected to attend the Conference. On the 25th instant there will be the opening ceremony of the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, K. P. C. C Council Meeting and Subjects Committee Karnatak Unification Conference. On the 26th procession of the President-elect, Shet Jamnalal Bajaj K.P. C. C. meeting, open sessions of Karnatak Provincial Conference and its subjects committee. On the 27th, Karnatak Unification Conference and Karnatak Women's Conference. On the 27th open sessions of Karnatak Provincial Conference. The Taluka Local Board, Hukeri has resolved to present a welcome address to Shet Jamnalal Bajaj during his visit to Hukeri.

SWARAJ FOR THE MASSES

Mr. Shiva Rao Advocates Socialism

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 20.

Addressing a public meeting at Cannanore, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, a delegate to the last Round Table Conference, said that India's political problem would be solved within a year or two. Self-Government alone, in his view, would not be enough for India. The speaker and his colleague Mr. N. M. Joshi had raised at the last Conference the point that the transfer of power from a foreign bureaucracy to a combination of the Indian Princes, the capitalists and landlords would mean little to the masses. Gandhiji had rightly said at the Karachi Congress that Swaraj should not only benefit the 2 per cent of the rich alone but the 98 per cent of the poor as well.

According to him, a Socialist programme was essential for the solution of the country's social and economic problems which would take primary place under Self-government. The system of taxation in the country would have to be radically altered on the principle that every person shall pay according to his capacity. There should also be under Swaraj a more equitable distribution of wealth.

Stimulation To Cotton Prices

—:o:—

Messrs. Devkaran Nanji have received a telegram from Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool as under:—

"Weather unfavourable. Farm Board have received a statement advances cotton holdings 2 to 3 years.

BOUGHT FAMILY FOR Rs. 50

Moplah Explains Alleged Violence To Woman

(From Our Correspondent)

CALICUT, May 19.

News has reached here of a sensational assault in N. Malabar where a Moplah is alleged to have inflicted heavy and serious injuries on an "untouchable" woman who refused to give the Moplah a mat without paying for it. The Moplah is then alleged to have heavily belaboured the woman and the latter was found by the Police in a very precarious condition. Asked what the reason for his action was the Moplah is reported to have said that he had bought the particular "untouchable" woman and her family for Rs. 50. Investigation is proceeding.

'WANT OF FAITH IN COURT'

Dramatic Turn In Delhi Conspiracy Case.

DELHI, May 22.

In the Delhi Conspiracy case B. P. Jain, one of the accused, made a statement before the Special Tribunal expressing want of faith in the Court and dissociating himself from further proceedings. The accused said that constitutional methods had failed and the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was an eyewash. What they wanted was an organisation of students, peasants and workers and unemployed for counter-terrorism against the terrorist policy of the Government of India.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 22.

Previous Closing Rate	9.23
To-day's Opening Rate	9.36
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.22
Difference	—.06
Broach Expectation A/M.	174
Broach Expectation J/A.	180

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

JULY

Liverpool, May 22.

Previous Closing Rate	4.94
To-day's Opening Rate	5.02
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	4.99
Difference	+.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 22.

Silver Ready	12 5/16
Lower	0 3 0
Silver Forward	12 9/16
Lower	0 2 0

India sold.

Tone of Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 22.

1st Settlement	42 14 0
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A R3081

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A R 5073

WANTED—CANDIDATES for ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, opening at Bombay. Preparation for London City and Guilds examination. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on -/2/- stamps—TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA, LTD., Delhi.
A R5070

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for Railway Transportation School Chandausi. Appointments certain. Apply Prospectus with two annas stamps. PRINCIPAL, IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTION Agra.
A R 4326

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps:—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, CLOCK TOWER, DELHI.
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A R4982

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A R5055

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS for Swadeshi Hand Woven Cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. For terms apply with anna stamp. M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay.
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for INDIA EQUITABLE
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A 3089

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A R4446B

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A R 4330

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A PATRIOTIC, educated and renowned Business Expert, well-settled in Central India wants to marry, an agreeable, beautiful and accomplished Maharashtra Brahmin Desh Sevika, aged about 25, efficient housewife and leading public worker. Supply fullest particulars in strict confidence to Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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P R3092

DON'T BUY BIG STRING OF COTTON FORECAST, but get V. J. M.'s one Special Selection, Rupees ten, refunded if proved not correct, opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay.
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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—Vast resource of Brahma-Dnyan (Divine Knowledge) laid before the public by Yogiraj Shri Upasnibaba. Books in Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi and particulars available at Manager, Saiwaksudha Office, Post Rahata, Dist. Nagor, and MOTABHOY CONTRACTOR, 13, Rustombag, Byculla, Bombay.
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WANTED—Giggers size 42", 48", 56", 60" Water Mangle Machine 60". Drying Machine 66" wide, 22" diameter, 7 cylinders. Universal Calendar, 60"—5" Bowls, Lancashire Boiler, 30" x 7½ x 160 lbs. pressure. Compound Steam Engine, 125 I.H.P. and Hydrolic Bailing Press. All in good working order. Apply sharp to Box No. 942 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Secretary,
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3042

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THE NEW SESSION of the above Classes will commence on FRIDAY, June 5th. 1931. Fees Rs. 25/- payable in advance for the course of six months. Time: 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Friday Evenings only. A limited number of candidates will be admitted.

Those desirous of joining should apply to the Principal and Secretary immediately.
3046

Public Notices

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

With effect from the 1st of June, 1931, the Punjab Mail will have accommodation for third class passengers at ordinary fares between Bombay and Delhi with a Mail Train connection for Lucknow and Cawnpore. The timings are as follows:—

Dep. Bombay	1st day	16-35
Arr. Delhi	2nd day	20-09
Arr. Cawnpore	2nd day	16-58
Arr. Lucknow	2nd day	18-25
Dep. Delhi	1st day	7-55
Dep. Lucknow	1st day	9.10
Dep. Cawnpore	1st day	10-45
Arr. Bombay	2nd day	12-15

BY ORDER.
3047

NOTICE

ONE "Ordinary" Share Certificate No. 2835 of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Manek, widow of Ambalal Karamchand of Sojitra have been lost or misplaced. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificate will be issued to BAI MANEK, Widow of Ambalal Karamchand.
R3091

BAI KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

A fairly large number of Freeships will be given to poor deserving Hindu students, studying or desirous of studying at the above School in Std. I to Std. VII (English). Applications for free-ships should be submitted to the Principal on or before the 31st of May on Printed Forms available from the Office of the Trust, at 26, Holl Chakla, Fort, Bombay.
3019

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DARASHAW HORMUSJI BHARUCHA, NAVROJI HORMUSJI BHARUCHA and MERWANJI HORMASJI BHARUCHA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person or persons having or making any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, transfer, sale, gift, lease, exchange lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, is or are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Old French Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground since redeemed from the cess payable therefore together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Abdul Rehman Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 307 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 600, New No. 2819, Old Survey No. 2918, New Survey No. 1354, Cadastral Survey No. 1609 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 92, and Street Nos. 490-492 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West partly by the property of Shapurji Sorabji Popatwala and partly by the property of Ranalal Pooranchand Jain High School, on or towards the North by the property of Pherozshaw Edulji Umrigar on or towards the South by the property of Cowasji Merwanji Succai.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1931.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
107, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay.
3041

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BACHUBAI HORMASJI B. GAZDAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground admeasuring about 775 square yards or thereabouts with a frontage of 100 feet situate at Sankarbari Street, being portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 12,000 square yards or thereabouts and known as Gazdar Park and bearing part of C Ward No. 2169, Street Nos. 17-1-7, and part of C Ward Nos. 2163 and 2164 (1, 2 and 3) and Street Nos. 8, 9 and 9-A and which plot of land is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the strip of open land 6 feet wide, belonging to the Vendor, coloured green on the plan hereto annexed agreed to be kept open to sky; on or towards the West by the property belonging to the Vendor and beyond that the property belonging to R. B. Mankar; on or towards the North by the said Sankarbai Street; on or towards the South by the New 40 feet wide Road.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1931.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3045

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, May 22.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21 3 9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 3 6
Mint Gold 2nd "	21 3 9
Silver Ready	43 3 0
Silver 1st Settlement	43 0 0
Silver 2nd "	42 10 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 22.

F P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 21-5-31	8663000	8378000
Receipts Yesterday 21-5-31	2000	6000
Exports to date 21-5-31	6245000	6419000
Stock at Ports 15-5-31	3383000	1671000
Stock Interior Towns 15-5-31	1091000	844000
Stock Liverpool 15-5-31	1069000	906000
Visible Supply 15-5-31	6596000	3841000
Quantity in Sight 15-5-31	12662000	1363000
Quantity out of Sight 15-5-31	9136000	11267000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 22.
1st Sept. to 14th May. Yesterday.

In full-pressed	This year.	
Europe	2,124	496,926
Japan & China	14,616	1,380,083
Coast Ports	300	17,339
Up-country by Rail		153,298
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		41,995
Total	17,040	2,089,641

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown.
Bombay, May 22.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 377/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/ per ton.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, May 22.

BC Rate T T 1/5 25/32
BC Rate D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 May
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks T T 1/5 25/32 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May Mid. June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 Mid. June Mid. July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 Mid. July Mid. Aug.
NEW YORK—
BC Rate T T 277 1/4
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 days 134 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 66 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Buying D D 83 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/8
JAVA—
Banks Buying D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 1/2 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 11/16 22nd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 21st inst.
London/Paris 124.35 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.96 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 21st inst.
London/Italy 92.90 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-9 3/4 20th inst. £4-4-9 3/4 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 12 5/8 20th inst. 12 13/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 12 9/16 20th inst. 12 3/4 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 3/4 20th inst. 27 3/4 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/32 p. c. 20th inst. 2 1/16 p.c. 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 p. c. 20th inst. 2 3/16 p. c. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/4 p. c. 3 Mos 5 p. c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Dull. India bought. China sold. Don't expect much further rise.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, May 22.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/5/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/1
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75/1
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/12
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/1
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/3
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/11
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/8
FORWARD RATES.
2nd June settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/5/0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/8/6
Tone of Market:—Quet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, May 22.
3 Months Discounts 2-1/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/16 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 5 1/4 per cent.
One Month 5-1/4 p.c.
Three Months 4 1/2
Six Months 4 p.c.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—7 per cent.
Tone of Money market:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, May 22.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/14 Lowest Rs. 32/12/6 Closing Rs. 33/1
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/7 Highest Rs. 33/10/6 Lowest Rs. 33/5/6 Closing Rs. 33/10
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/12 Closing Rs. 30/14
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 31/11 Closing Rs. 31/15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, May 21.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

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or white patches due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Mr. J. M. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my white patches. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., Police Hospital, Puri:—Found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A. T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORK. Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur, Branch: Mihijam, Tel. Add. "Chemists," Bhagalpur, or from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay.

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K. A. Paradkar & Co.

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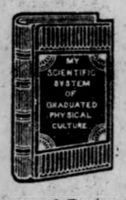

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Mrs. HUMABAI NAIK, Nurse 22-12-30—I suffered from Asthma for 12 years. Tried many remedies to no avail. Dr. Kusumgar's special Treatment (and Breathe-Well Methods) completely cured me in 3 weeks.

Dr. KUSUMGAR (Homoeopa-

Kalbadevi Road, Narnarayen mple, Bombay.

What the People Say

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

—:o:—

Waste Of Public Money.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—It has by now been demonstrably shown that one of the darkest chapters in the history of British administration in India relates to the management of India's public finances. The Indian public has now grown quite familiar with the "organised loot" of India's public funds through the selling of Reverse Bills in the past. Recently there has been a new and ingenious weapon forced by the Finance Member to facilitate similar process. I refer to the uninterrupted issues of Treasury Bills for different maturities both by tenders and by intermediate sales at tap rates. In his budget speech the Finance Member referred to a loss of something over Rs. 3 crores last year under a mysterious head called "Financial." This head covered a multitude of sins committed by the Finance Department during the previous year in consequence of their pig-headed persistence in exploiting Indian Currency and Finance as a lever for bolstering up the 18d. ratio. The loss incurred mainly arose out of contractions of currency against sales of interest-bearing securities and or cancellation of Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve. Further, the continued issues of Treasury Bills made up a tremendous bill for interest. What is now happening is that in order to keep money in India at an artilfially higher level compared to money in other financial centres of the world—irrespective of the economic conditions in the country following in the wake of a prolonged trade depression and industrial paralysis—the Finance Member has to his credit or discredit the huge total of over Rs. 66 crores of Treasury Bills outstanding at present. These Bills are being issued at rates which bear no semblance at all to the actual money conditions in the country. For instance, 3-month Treasury Bills are issued on the basis of an yield of 5-7/8 per cent whereas it is an open-secret that, excepting one or two local Banks, Banks do not pay more than 4½ per cent. for 3-month deposits. This evidently means that the credit of the Government of India is comparatively lower than the credit enjoyed by banking institutions in the country and this in spite of the opt-repeated boast of the Finance Member that the credit of Government is high and undoubted. The instance which I have given is sufficient to indicate the opportunity offered for the waste of public funds in the country. As a matter of fact, for two weeks past those who can command funds, either their own or by borrowing through Banks, have been found engaged in an unseemly scramble for buying Treasury Bills at the present rates. Not only Banks but big trading houses and even private investors have been reported to be selling their Treasury Bills maturing during the coming month at high rates of interest for conversion into new 3-month Bills in order to take certain advantage of the fall in rates which can be safely anticipated in the coming months. It is difficult to estimate precisely the loss of public money through issues of Treasury Bills at fancy rates of interest, but there can be little doubt that if this process continues for a few months—and it appears inevitable that it should continue in view of the very large maturities during the coming months—it will not be exaggeration to say that a good few crores of the hard-earned tax-payers' money will have been thrown to the winds at a time when there is so much hypocritical talk about the Finance Department straining its muscles to save every possible rupee of the Central revenue. Last December, it may be remembered, the Finance Member asserted himself to be the guardian of India's National Interests. It is time that India is no longer left to the mercies of such imported self-styled guardians and trustees of her finances.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

May 19,

THE FUTURE OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Gwyneth Foden's contribution to the "Bombay Chronicle" on the tragedy of the present position of Anglo-Indians under Col. Gidney's leadership, which appeared in the issue of the 2nd instant, came as a shock to many of Col. Gidney's admirers and followers. It is pathetic to see thousands of his community follow him blindly in the firm belief that he is the one and only leader who can deliver them from the evils of the Swaraj that is to be. The attempts made from time to time by the Bombay Federation to disillusion them have only brought invectives and scorn. But the truth, unpleasant though it may be, is being brought home to these simple trustful souls and Gwyneth Foden's article will go a long way in effecting this.

Her damning indictment of Col. Gidney's leadership—his mass contradictions, his mental agility, —is none too severe. But it must surprise the public that a man whose leadership has been so disastrous to his community should have been allowed to retain it without opposition during the last twelve years. This is easily explained. He volunteered his service and we accepted them. He has ambition industry and perseverance. Possessed of these qualities he soon drove all his rivals from the field and took entire possession and control of our associations and our paper which voiced the opinions of the community. So the voice of the community has been supplanted by the voice of Col. Gidney and this voice has only one name to put forward for nomination when the elections of members to the Assembly take place, that of Col. H. A. J. Gidney.

If to the public Col. Gidney is difficult to understand to his own community he is bewildering and incomprehensible. To-day he advises the Anglo-Indians to be proud of India their motherland and the next day he proudly declares that he is the son of an Irishman who was born in Halifax, County Cork, Ireland. He condemns his people for sitting on the fence and calls upon them to join hands with the Indians and treat them as their brethren. The next we hear him hotly contending that a man with a few drops of European blood in his veins is superior to a pure Indian. He counsels his community to range itself more and more alongside the Indians and in the Assembly he sits among the European group and votes against the Indians. Such inconsistencies, such vegaries may pass off in a child with undeveloped brains but in a man—a "leading politician" as his paper calls him—it is unpardonable.

As a representative of the Anglo-Indians on the Legislative Assembly Col. Gidney has been a failure. He has no fixed policy and his movements are like those of a crab-sideways, hither and thither, right or left—but never forwards. His conception of serving his community is to fight and so the "gallant" Colonel has been hurling himself violently against the three great giants that represent the Europeans, Muslims and Hindus with the same results that attended the efforts of the Knight of the Sorrowful Figure when tilted against the windmills. A fighting man creates enemies and makes no friends and Col. Gidney has been quite successful in accomplishing this. It is unfortunate that a man of Col. Gidney's temperament should have been selected to represent the Anglo-Indian community in the Assembly. His presence in the Assembly has done the Anglo-Indians irreparable harm. What is required is a leader with a temperament of a diplomat—a man whose soft answers will turn away wrath and whose judgment and reason will convince his opponents. In short, the future of the Anglo-Indian community depends to a great extent upon the wise selection of its leaders.—Yours, etc.,

W. E. THOMSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Anglo-Indian Federation
103 Morland Road,
Byculla May 19.

CLASSIFIED TRADES' EXHIBITION.

Stall-Holders' Grievances.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Classified Trades Exhibition, Session 1st (1930) was organized by the Deccan Merchants' Association, Bombay and the Prospectus was issued in July about the exhibition to be held from 25th August to the 9th of September 1930. The Association issued a circular on August 22nd, under the signature of Mr. G. S. Ranade, Hon. Secretary, inviting advertisements to be published in the Directory and Exhibits to be placed in the exhibition. In accordance with this request, we stall holders, sent on August 26th our advertisement details to be printed in the Driectory. The exhibition opened on the 25th August and was kept open up to 9th September, when the following fees were charged for the stall holders.

Rent of Stall Rs. 40.
Directory charge Rs. 5.
Examining Exhibits Re. 1.
Electric Lights Rs. 4-8.

In the ordinary course of events, the results of the competitive examination of the exhibits, ought to have been published at least after two months. During the same period the following exhibitions were held at different places and the competitive results of the Exhibits, shown in these exhibitions were published on the dates given below.

Bhopal Exhibition 25-9-30 to 9-10-30. Results declared 7-12-30.

Mysore Dessara Exhibition 25-9-30 to 9-10-30. Results declared 9-10-30.

All-India Swadeshi Exhibition Gadag. 19-1-31. Results declared 9-2-31.

Swadeshi Vastu Pradarshan Gwaliar, 16-12-30 to 31-1-12. Results declared 10-1-31.

From the opening dates of the exhibitions and the dates on which their results were published it will be clear that all the above named exhibitions declared their results at the most within three months. But, the Deccan Merchants' Association, we are sorry to say, has not been able to publish its results, even up to now, which means a lapse of some 10 months.

In the interest of the Deccan Merchants' Association, as well as in the interest of the trade reputation of the Maharastrian public it is absolutely necessary that no room should be given to anybody to make any complaint. It is particularly so when it is a question of public funds.

We, the Stall-Holders, are very anxious to know immediately the results of the exhibits and to know something definitely about the publication of the Directory.—Yours, etc.,

A. C. CHITALE.

Bombay May 14.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Events are moving so rapidly in this country during the last 12 to 15 months that even sane-minded persons such as Mr. S. Batlivala and Mr. Farrockh Bharucha are apt to forget the picture for the frame. What are the people in power, i.e., the Government, of any country to do in times such as these? For years together when the Government of India refused to raise a tariff wall against foreign piece-goods in the interests of the masses, suggestions were made from all serious quarters that the Government was not patriotic and was merely sacrificing the interests of our national industry to the advantage of Lancashire, their own country and Japan their formidable ally in the Far East.

After years of agitation by the national leaders, Government appointed the Tariff Board and upon its deliberations decided to protect the Indian Cotton Industry fairly against Lancashire, and substantially, against Japan by raising tariffs against their goods. This action no doubt had a salutary effect in supporting the almost crippled mills of Bombay, if not of India. But it is questionable to what extent the relief to the cotton mills was due to tariff or the "Boycott British Goods" movement launched by the Congress. The answer may be found in the statistics, that while Lancashire imports have been substantially hit, the Japanese imports have considerably augmented. The moment we talk of the successful inroads made by Japan in our cloth market, the Indian mill-owner, to the average layman, is exposed to the charge that if Japan can from so far compete with our manufactures, then there must be something radically wrong with the heads managing our own industry. To this charge in sympathy with the majority of Indian Mill-owners, I would like to say to the man in the street that some time ago a very influential Japanese firm bought a mill in Bombay, completely over-hauled it according to Japanese lines, even imported Japanese heads, and yet every one knows the result achieved. Another very large American Corporation similarly thought they could introduce American ideas straightaway into India, both with its dealers and with the Indian labour, in the construction of their article, and after launching a huge plant had to actually abandon putting the article in shape here.

So taking all things together the intellectual mind must first come to the only conclusion that India is a country unique in its conditions, form and circumstances, and therefore, what applies to most countries with advantage does not somehow fit in with things here. As Mr. Bharucha rightly puts it, we are living in an age when Free Trade is a thing of the past and most countries have raised round them high walls to protect their trade. Yet, when India tried the same experiment, Mr. Batlivala and others have shown in a very convincing manner the futility of the same. This, if true, is due entirely to India's peculiar and unique conditions. However, let us not rush to conclusions. The present times seem to be times for the extremists. We have one moment leaders of thought fighting for tariff and in another moment for its cancellation. Let this be an object lesson to those critics who are so apt to belittle the difficulties of the Government in charge, and wrongly heap unfair allegations on the people in power.—Yours, etc.,

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HOW TO BRING ABOUT STABILIZATION OF SILVER

—:o:—

NEED OF INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION

(By MULSHANKAR R. MEHTA).

The unprecedented fall in silver prices and the low level maintained at present have been the subject of much concern the world over and especially in America and China. Many schemes have been suggested to arrest the fall and even to raise the prices. There is a movement afoot in America to call a Silver Conference in order to discuss the silver question from an international point of view. Even the League of Nations is urged to deliberate on the situation. Naturally the American producers have been the loudest in advocating measures for the uplift of silver prices, and several grandiose schemes have been formulated to bring about this result, but the schemes so far put forward, however attractive, have the common defect of primarily representing the one-sided interest of the producers themselves and hence they do not appeal to others. The interests affected by the fall of silver are so varied and so mutually antagonistic that combined action on their part is utterly impossible and without combined action any scheme for stabilizing silver is bound to fall to the ground. Those who clamour most for such measures conveniently forget the real cause of the decline in silver price. For all other commodities, as soon as prices recede below the cost of production, an automatic check is applied and prices soon show resilience but silver is mostly a by-product and therefore such a check does not operate in its case.

BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE

There has been much talk lately about a drastic cut having been effected in the American production of silver, but much of it seems to be sheer propaganda as it is never said that the majority of the "Straight" mines have ceased working and even if this were done by a Government decree, the production will never go below at least two-hundred million ounces. But this the American producers are neither willing nor able to do. What they really want is to find out fresh purchasers who would assure them continued sales of their silver produced at full capacity.

Secondly, the largest use of silver in the world was for currency purposes, the demand for which not only kept silver at a higher level but gave it a glamour of importance, being considered a store of value. The attack on bimetallism, as a source of many currency evils, dealt a deathblow to the use of silver for the currency purposes and it was Britain which set the ball rolling by debasing her token money during the post-war re arrangement of her currency. Other Continental nations took the hint and not only divorced silver one by one from their currencies but came out as important sellers during the last ten years. Russia, which was lately a vast country having silver currency, has been practically put ouside the pale of civilized society which factor has tended to derange all commodity prices although very little reference is made to this dusturbing fact.

The Near Eastern countries also followed suit and ceased to be the potential buyers of silver. But the real tragedy began when India, the prominent consumer of silver, turned as a seller under the recommendations of the last Currency Commission. The Far East did not lag behind and the repudiation of silver currency by Indo-China did but further aggravate the situation already made worse.

PHILANTHROPIC RECOMMENDATION

Hence the essential thing which a proposed Silver Conference of the sort is expected to do, is to find out fresh purchasers of silver. The Canadian Premier suggested, as others have suggested before him, that all countries who repudiated the use of silver in their currencies, and if not all at least the countries within the British Empire should re-introduce silver in their currencies and to begin with, the Premier shows his readiness to set an example by replacing Canadian note-issue by silver coins of particular denomination. This philanthrophic recommendation is not in the least feasible for more reasons than one. Firstly the countries which have repudiated bimetallism on scientific principles cannot be expected to go back on the same for the sake of mere expediency. Secondly any substantial programme of buying silver pre-supposes the existence of adequate resources and the financial state of most of the countries concerned does not warrant launching of such a programme as this. Not to speak of others, America herself, the richest of all, is hard put in balancing the huge deficit of her budget. America does not need any more silver coins as those lying in her coffers are already more than her requirements. So is the case with many other countries.

POOLING EFFORT FUTILE

Any schemes to be successful must provide for the complete disappearance of the surplus production of the metal. Efforts to pool the stocks for a period would not only prove futile but result in disastrous consequences. China has been urged to accept a loan of two hundred million ounces of silver from America, but China does not favour this at all as she knows only too well that the American offer is purely a selfish move which would surely react in time to China's own detriment. China's internal trade was never so prosperous as it is now, within the last twenty-five years and this is but natural as the internal prices of commodities have risen there in the same proportion as the value of silver has depreciated in terms of gold. Only the foreign trade has suffered and hence the anxiety of the foreign trading countries to stabilize silver prices. But China needs no more silver than she is consuming at present. It is just possible that her intake might be even less if her currency system was going to be based on modern lines. If all other countries have adopted gold standard, it is absurd to think that China should maintain the silver standard for the good of the American miners. With the impossibility of other countries re-introducing silver in their currencies, and the futility of forming pools, it only remains to the proposed Conference to recommend to China to absorb most of the world production together with all redundant silver thrown on the market including that of the Indian Government. China is not in an obliging mood to swallow such a suggestion.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S SALES

Then the Conference might plead with the Indian Government to cease their sales. This, if possible, would certainly improve matters much more than anything else, but, unfortunately, the Indian Government must reserve freedom to sell their silver. There have been commissions and enquiries on this subject. The experts have recommended and public opinion has accepted the disuse of silver as currency. They cannot go back on this and, therefore, the Indian Government must sell. The Finance Member only offered to consider any scheme for regulating sales if the American producers considered the Government as important producers and not as outsiders. Naturally the Indian Government would not prefer to sit idle watching the American producers selling their three year's production ahead in a rising market.

The fact that Mr. Snowden summarily turned down the suggestion, indicates that Britain is little inclined to co-operate in the matter.

IMPERTINENT SUGGESTION

The Silver Conference is asked to restore the old value ratio of gold to silver but this is impossible without the co-operation of all the countries of the world. The fact that these countries find it impossible to combine on a fundamental and vital issue like the prevention of war, precludes any chance of their ever agreeing on a comparatively side issue like this. There is further an impertinent suggestion to peg the silver prices at 50 cents but the question is who will bell the cat.

It is believed that the fall in commodity prices was mainly due to world credit not keeping peace with the increase in the rate of production caused by improved scientific knowledge and methods. The credit available in each country is tied down to the amount of gold held by it and therefore, it tends to become inelastic in so far as the production of gold is limited. Silver also follows commodity prices although the fall in the former may be wide owing to extraneous causes. To raise commodity prices, either one has to find out fresh consumptive demand or to expand the credit. The first is a slow and uncertain process while the latter is possible only if a country resorted to the inflation of its currency and no country would dare to adopt such dubious methods in the present circumstances.

Hence the stabilization of silver, however desirable, is not feasible by artifical means and if attempted, it is bound to prove futile and in the end disastrous.

BANDRA MUNCIPALITY DEFALCATION CASE.

Ruled Out As "Sub-Judice" At Meeting Of Board.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 20.

The action of the President of the Bandra Municipality, in suspending the resolution of the Standing Committee in connection with a defalcation by a bill collector, gave rise to a lively debate and heated discussion at yesterday's meeting. As soon as the item came up for discussion, Prof. Almaida raised a point of order, questioning the power of the President in the action taken by him. He quoted several sections from the District Municipal Act, the Municipal Act and the rules of the Municipality to show that no delegation was conferred on the President making him competent to override the decision of the Standing Committee.

Dr. P. A. Dias disagreed with Prof. Almeida, stating that Rule 49, was fully comprehensive to allow the President his right of suspension.

Mr. Surveyor also supported Dr. Dias.

After other members had expressed their opinion, Mr. Gupte, the President, ruled that his action was quite in order as contemplated by Rule 49.

When the agenda was then taken up, Prof. Almeida, the chairman of the Standing Committee, rose up to detail the incidents and events that have led to the resolution of the Standing Committee and the consequent suspension by the President.

Hardly had he proceeded a little, when Mr. Surveyor got up and opined that as the matter was under inquiry by the police and the offence had been taken cognizance of, the case was "sub-judice" and consequently could not be discussed without referring to the statements of the accused and other details.

Mr. Bukara, however, differed from his legal colleague, stating that as the matter was in an embryo state, and was not before the Court as such, it had not technically become "sub-judice."

Prof. Almeida saw no reason why a matter, which involved the good name of the Municipality and in which the reputation of the Standing Committee was impreached should not be thrashed out. He considered that it would be gagging the mouths of the members, in-as-much as the President had first put the case into the hands of the Police, and when it came up for discussion declared it to be "sub-judice."

Mr. Gupte rising to pass his ruling, wished to give a thumb-nail sketch of the events that led to the suspension. But Prof. Almeida strongly protested and desired the President to give his ruling only.

Mr. Danukar supported this view.

However, Mr. Gupte, explained that without these preliminary remarks, he could not give his ruling as it was absolutely pertinent to the whole case. He stated that as he was out of Bombay on the 9th and 10th instant, and on the 11th instant he was handed over the resolution of the Standing Committee. Finding the resolution against law and policy, he suspended the resolution, and ordered a prosecution of the defaulting bill collector. He was also responsible for the complaint filed in the police, and was advised by the superintendent of Police not to discuss the matter in the Board. In the these circumstances, he ruled that as the whole matter relating to the defalcation was "sub judice" and as discussion on the agenda before the house would disclose certain statements of the accused, the question had to be deferred till after the case.

CHINESE KALEIDOSCOPE

Republic On Path Of Stability And Progress.

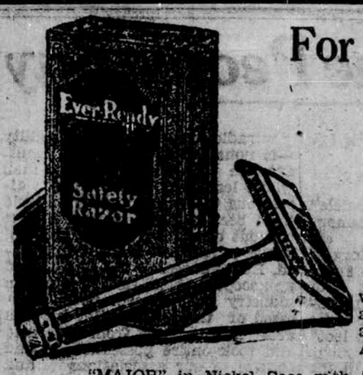
(From A Correspondent.)

After years of internal warfare, turmoil and confusion, the Chinese nation now seems to have made a headway towards stability and progress. For a Reuter's cable of May 17 from Nanking, which has now been proclaimed as the permanent capital of the Republic, says that the people's convention confirmed the new constitution which is to come in force from June 1 under which China is declared a Republic and all unequal treaties between China and foreign powers were declared null and void. General Chang-Kai-Shek is to continue as President of the Republic.

China has been a republic in name since the fall of the Manchus in Peking in 1911 but all succeeding years until now have been marred by civil strife and internecine warfare between military wardlords from North to South and East to West. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, the great nationalist leader died in the midst of his efforts to create order out of chaos in China, but his powerful organisation the Kuo-Min-Tang or the peoples' Party appeared for a time to have completely gone over to the ways of the Bolsheviks and ceased to combine all sections of the Chinese for the liberation of China from the multiple foreign yoke. Chang-Kai-Shek proved to be the man of the hour, who in co-operation with the widow of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen and his other colleagues, kept the Russians at an arm's length as also the Japanese. Support to Chinese nationalism from America and later from Britain created such a balanced position in international affairs that time was ripe for a free and united China.

DAYS OF STRIFE.

The opposition in the Kuo-Min-Tang itself from the socialists of Canton threatened the position of the provincial President Chang-Kai-Shek for a time, it now seems that with the sympathy of foreign nations like Japan, America and the European nations and their willingness to surrender their extra-territorial rights, on order and good government being secured in China, the days of strife and chaos are over. The Chinese Government have undertaken to appoint special tribunals to protect the civic rights of foreigners and committees are busy formulating civil and penal laws in China in conformity with and an European standards. It may therefore, now be legitimately hoped that the sovereignty of China will be completely recognised and respected in the near future by the civilised world and China will also secure in practice the authority to regulate her tariffs in such a way as to allow all possible foreign help by way of capital and expert help for the development of her agriculture and industries on modern lines. What exactly the plans of the new Republic are may be found on receipt of Chinese and other newspaper a few days hence.



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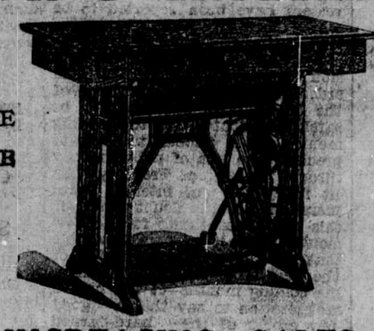

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"WILL YOU MAGRATE IF THE FIGHT BEGINS AGAIN?"

Surat Collector Goes Amonl Bardoli Peasants And Asks Them To Pay Land Revenue

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 20.

Mr. Kothavala, the Collector of Surat District, having encamped in Bardoli Taluka, visited different villages last week. Some of the notable conversations with peasants of Supa, Pera and Puni are as follows:

As the Collector was to come, the peasants of Supa and Pera, assembled on the road near the Bhut Banglow.

NOT A PIE MORE.

The Mamlatdar introducing the peasants of Pera mentioned their loyalty to the Government. On hearing this the Collector ordered the peasants of both the villages to stand separately. First of all the peasants of Pera were asked to pay up the land revenue. As the peasants of Pera were introduced as loyal, they expected that their complaints would be given attention to immediately. So they complained that they had paid up one instalment of the current year and were now unable to pay a single pie more. The reason they showed for this was that on account of an epidemic a great number of their cattle had died, and they had to incur great expense to buy bullocks and buffaloes. As they paid up the first instalment of land revenue (by defying Congress order) their cotton was not purchased by any ginning-factory and hence they were under great loss. Therefore they demanded complete remission.

MUST PAY.

The Collector replied, "Those who are in possession of many acres of land should at once pay up their land revenue. The land revenue of those who have to pay 30 to 40 rupees may be suspended.

"WHY DID YOU MIGRATE."

Then began a lively conversation with the peasants of Supa. The young and enthusiastic Collector choked the simple-minded peasants with the shower of questions: "For what reasons did you migrate from this Taluka? What did you gain by migrating? Was any one of you beaten by the policeman? I think not. What did you gain by acting to the words of the Congressmen? Tell me how much land-revenue have you paid up? When will you pay up the remaining? You must pay up the land revenue" etc.

THEIR REPLIES.

The people were not at all irritated at the questions put by the collector. They wanted earnestly to carry out the orders of Mahatmaji and Sardar. They humbly replied and put their complaints before the Collector as follows:

"We have paid up some land revenue and shall pay as much as our capacity will permit. The land of Supa is less productive still its land revenue is the highest. So we demand that our land revenue should not only be suspended but completely remitted." The Collector was also told about the loss undergone by the peasants of the village.

SOME REMISSION.

The Collector noted in his diary the names of the khatedars paying land revenue of 30 or 40 rupees and asked others coming under the same category to apply. While taking leave of the peasants of Supa he said, "I shall give remission to small peasants but the holders of many acres of land must at once pay up. I am forced to do this by the authority above. It will be beneficial if the people pay up peacefully." While departing the Collector ordered that some remission be given to the faithful peasants of Pera.

The Collector was told at Puni village: Our fields are being looted in our presence. Our village has undergone a great loss, still according to the orders from Mahatmaji and our Sardar and caring little for our livelihood we have paid up land-revenue. The original patel of this village has not been restored to his place."

"ARROGANT" VILLAGERS.

The Collector replied, "The new patel of this village has been appointed as patel for life. How can we dismiss such patels? Your object will be served, and we shall not object if you will lead him to resign his post. But I would go against you if you will not pay up land-revenue by taking resort to such obstinacy."

The Collector asked the names of the peasants who were unable to pay land-revenue. He added that the Mamlatdar had described the people of Puni as arrogant. Then he discussed about the land-revenue of the village and having appointed a committee of two or three leading peasants to inquire about this matter the Collector got up to start.

WILL MIGRATE AGAIN.

The next village visited by the Collector was Tarbhon. There he started the same topic with more zeal. When the people mentioned the loss incurred by them owing to migration and described how the owners of the fields who went to protect the fields were driven out and their crops were being looted by Dublas and others. Mr. Kothawala asked a direct question, "Why did you migrate?" The people boldly replied: "We have suffered so much for the sake of our country." The Collector put the second Question, "Will you migrate again if the fight begins?" the peasants replied, "we shall surely migrate from the taluka if it is necessary for our country."

TRUCE IN ACTION.

Under Gandhi-Irwin truce terms the people living on coasts are allowed to manufacture salt for their use, but the local officers seem are not observing the truce terms. A poor villager of Malvan village of Bulsar Taluka prepared two salt-pans for his use. But the poor fellow was harassed by local policemen and police patel. He narrates the whole incident in the following statement:

"I the undersigned, Budhia Kidia, prepared two salt-pans 25' x 15' for my personal use, as per Gandhi-Irwin truce terms. After fifteen days i.e. on 10th May 1931, Sunday, a police-patel and two policemen, threatened me as soon as they saw these salt-pans and asked if any permission was granted. I replied that under Gandhi-Irwin truce terms we had a right to manufacture salt for our use. For such a reply I was given some pushes by one of the policemen. Then that police-patel asked me to give him two rupees as fine, otherwise he would get me imprisoned for eight months, though other kolis of Malvan village were given six months. At last their demand came to one rupee instead of two rupees and promised to release (1) me if the said some was given. As my wife was in confinement and sick and as I could not bear more harassment a gave one rupee. I tell this with my full knowledge.

POLITICAL HYPOCHONDRIA

Dr. Moonje's Hallucination.

The 'Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

That Sir Tej Bahadur and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad applauded the London session of the Round Table Conference as a great success, did not strike us as extraordinary. But we were and are still puzzled by the complete satisfaction expressed by Dr. Moonje at its result, though none is apparent to observers. At the conclusion of the Conference, Dr. Moonje was reported to have declared that he would thenceforth devote himself to organising military education in this country. In order to prepare himself for this task, he visited military colleges in several countries of Europe and seems to have been accorded special facilities for studying the subject of military training in them. He recently stated with confidence that Government were not likely to make any difficulty about his programme of work. He president at the Punjab and Frontier Hindu Youth Conference at Lahore on the 10th instant, and made a speech which is strikingly different from any that an Indian of his position has made for a long time. He does not believe that Swaraj cannot be achieved without Hindu-Muslim unity. He advised those who were of that view to proceed forthwith to the nearest mosque and accept Islam. Dr. Moonje said the Hindus had three enemies: their own weakness, Islam and Christianity. Dr. Moonje appealed to the Punjab Hindu youths to start non-official military colleges, and promised that if they did their task, he would bring his Maharashtrian youths to join them and the "Punjabi and Maharashtrian Hindus would then be able to face any difficult situation in India." The report in the "Tribune" from which we have quoted, says that Dr. Moonje's remarks were received with loud applause. We doubt, however, if they will get the same reception in many other places in the country. The speech was made in Hindi and the English report is very scrappy, but the one or two facts which Dr. Moonje adduced as the basis of his argument are by no means unimpeachable. One of the symptoms of hypochondria is the feeling that one is surrounded by enemies on all sides but we should have thought that Dr. Moonje was the last man to fall a victim to political hypochondria.

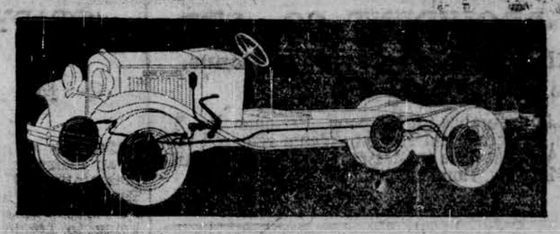
Miraj State Subjects Conference

—:o:—

(From A. Correspondent).

SANGLI, May 21.

The fifth session of Miraj State Subjects' Conference will be held on the 26th instant at Malgaon, a village 5 miles from Miraj. Deshbhakta N. C. Kelkar, Poona, has consented to preside. Messrs. Baboorao Gokhale, Bhopatkar, Divekar of Maratha, Limaye of Dnanpraksh, Vaze of the Servants of India, Gunjal Vamanrao Patwardhan of Sausthani Swaraj will attend the Conference.



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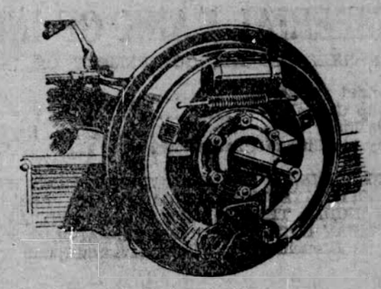

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The hydraulic brakes used on the Dodge Standard Trucks are of the internal-expanding type, entirely enclosed and protected from dirt and water. Their pressure is inherently equalized and requires no lubrication and little adjustment. These hydraulic brakes operate on expensive cast alloy brake drums of exceptional thickness. They maintain their shape, do not get out of round, and higher brake pressure and harder brake lining can be used thus increasing life, and improving their efficiency. Hydraulic brakes are simpler, safer, more effective and less costly to maintain than any other type.

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BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments.

Mr. Krishna Raddi B. Bhadrapur to officiate as Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. E. W. Perry, C.I. E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshetji Petigara, O.B.E., I.S.O., on return from leave, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Rao Bahadur R. N. Tavde reverting.

Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Vijayasinhji, on the completion of his training, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. B. A. Kowjalgi reverting.

Rao Saheb Mangesh Krishna Kakeri to officiate as temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Mr. S. S. Basrur reverting.

Mr. W. G. Harrall to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, from the 9th March, 1931, vice Khan Bahadur S. D. Variawa transferred.

Mr. Markandrai Kalyanrai Oza to hold, with effect from the 9th March, 1931, the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Khan Bahadur Shapurji Dinshah Variawa on relief to be Deputy Superintendent of Police Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. W. L. A. King proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. Hurst, an Inspector of Police, Bombay City, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice the late Mr. Jefferies, from the 16th April, 1931.

Mr. B. L. Tobin to officiate as Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Dayaram Shamdas Punjabi proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. W. Perry, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay from 2nd June 1931 to 7th September 1931.

Mr. Dayaram Shamdas Punjabi, Deputy Collector, Naushahro, is granted leave on average pay for four months from 10th May 1931.

Mr. N. R. Willmott, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Excise, Dharwar Division, vice Mr. R. N. Samarth transferred.

Mr. R. N. Samarth, on relief, to be Superintendent of Excise, Poona Division, vice Mr. H. J. Millard reverting.

Dr. Miss Jerusha Jhirad is confirmed as Medical Officer in charge Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay from 28th December, 1930.

KHADI BHANDAR OPENED AT JODHPUR

(From A Correspondent).

JODHPUR, May 20.

Rajasthan Branch of All-India Spinners' Association has been doing Khadi propaganda work in Rajputana and Central India States. They intend to open Bhandars at every important place in Rajasthan.

Sjt. Kesharlal Aamera, sales organiser, All-India Spinners' Association arrived this morning in connection with the opening ceremony of Charka Sangha, Khadi Bhandar.

Opening Ceremony was performed this morning. Arrangements are made to stock all kinds of Shudha Khadi. Bhandar work has been entrusted to Sjt. Bhanwarlal Saraf, a prominent local worker. By opening Bhandar Charka Sangha has fulfilled a long felt want.

VALUE OF INDIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE

Exhibition In Karud.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARAD, May 20.

As previously announced Mr. Abasaheb Jog, Founder of Gajanan Vyayam Shala, Tasgaon, came to Karad last Sunday with his 25 young disciples systematically trained in Indian Gymnasium on the lines of Professor Manikrao of Baroda. On Sunday evening Mr. Jog lectured on the urgent need of better manhood and womanhood for India to discharge their responsibilities and emphasised the pecularity of his system in securing non-violent defence against violent attacks.

Monday and Tuesday evening Mr. Jog's students with nimble moves and accurate discipline exhibited skill in various feats of Indian gymnasium, Abasaheb Jog explaining every now and then.

Mr. Bhansaheb Marwari, Municipal Vice-President intends to conduct Gymkhana at Karad like Gajanan Vyayam Shala at Tasgaon.

ATTEMPT TO FLY TO ENGLAND.

LONDON May 20.

Rugby.—Lt.-Scott left Sydney today and expects to leave Wyndham in Western Australia on Monday, on an attempt to fly to England in record time.—B. O. W.

BIRTH CONTROL

A booklet of 18 illustrations containing 40 pages of up-to-date birth control methods, hygienic rubber goods and contraceptive medicines may be had with an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4-2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

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Authorised Capital	Rs.	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	5,40,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

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Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Capital paid up Rs. 39,90,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p. a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week Operations by cheques allowed.
ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

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It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed It never fails. The sample pack- will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—
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Long.	Wide.	High.	Price.
6ft.	2½ft.	3½ft.	Rs. 4/4 each.
6	3	4½	Rs. 5/4 ,,
6	4	4½	Rs. 6/4 ,,
6½	4	4½	Rs. 6/12 ,,
6½	4½	5	Rs. 7/8 ,,
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7	5	5	Rs. 9/4 ,,
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"READY TO UNDERWRITE ANY UNITED DEMAND"

Mthatmaji's Assurance To Minorities

SIMLA, May 18.

Mahatma Gandhi in the course of an interview to the special representative of the "Hindustan Times" stated that he saw no useful purpose would be served by his going to London unless communal settlement was arrived at. He hoped such a settlement would be possible soon. At least he was always praying that it should come.

So far as truce was concerned, Mahatmaji said the Central Government was doing its best to implement the truce and hoped if similar steps were willingly taken by all provincial Governments, all difficulties would be over.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

So far as the Congress was concerned Mahatmaji felt perfectly satisfied that everything was being done to implement the truce Besides his sole endeavour, at present, was to bring about complete fulfilment of truce terms.

Asked if he accepted the safeguards proposed at the Round Table Conference, Gandhiji said he had been so absorbed in carrying out the truce that he had not even time to think of the safeguards. He believed in doing one thing at a time. He had not studied the safeguards proposed at the R. T. C., but his position in regard to safeguards was clear, namely, that he would be willing to accept any safeguards that were proved to be in the interests of India.

Asked what his position would be if Muslims could forward a united demand. Mahatmaji said when he talked of Hindu Muslim unity he meant communal unity as such including Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Parsees. He thought himself a friend and lover of minorities and, therefore, would be willing to underwrite any united demand put forward by minorities. If the united Muslim demands were such as dove-tailed with the united Sikh demands, he would have no difficulty in endorsing the demands of both. But if these demands were conflicting there was bound to be difficulty. And, therefore, he suggested that if it was not possible for Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to sit together or be closeted up till such time as either they had come to a solution or not or one was left. Let Muslims and Sikhs sit down and put forward united demand. Even then, it would be his duty to throw his whole weight in favour of such a demand.

NOTHING BUT WANT OF TRUST.

Asked if he would be able to get this demand accepted by the Hindu Mahasaba, he said, "I cannot say the Hindu Mahasabha is an independent body but what he could assure was that he would strain every nerve to get the settlement endorsed by all parties

Asked what stood in the way of Hindu-Muslim settlement, Mahatmaji said nothing but want of trust. Neither questions like separation of Sindh, equal reforms to frontier province, reservation of seats, nor communal electorates were questions which presented insuperable difficulties. They were not even of vital importance. But it was fear and distrust that kept communities apart. Hindus feared Mussalman's inroads from frontier, Mussalmans feared Hindu majority and Hindu economic and cultural position. Sikhs were afraid of both. Trust alone could solve the difficulty and trust could only be created if minorities were given what they wanted to assure their future security.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

Asked if Mahatmaji believed in self-determination and if he would allow any province that so desired to separate. Mahatmaji said he would not be what he was if he did not believe in self-determination. If any provinces wanted to separate themselves from India, he would fight them with reason and appeal to their self-interest but would not use force of arms.

As regards Burma he felt Burma already enjoyed right to decide for itself.

One correspondent asked Mahatmaji how it was that at least six clauses in the Bill of Rights passed at the Karachi Congress were word for word the same as contained in the instruction paper issued by Communists for young Bolshevists. Mahatmaji said it may be the case of a wise man thinking like. He said he admitted to his shame that he had been so engrossed in his own movement that he had not studied literature of such a great movement in such a great country, as Communism in Russia. His knowledge on the subject depended mainly on the information given by his American, French and English friends. If however these clauses were contained in the communist charter, he had no hesitation in saying that they were sound.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN KATHIAWAR

Will They Make A Start ?

(From Our Correspondent.)
KATHIAWAR, May 20.

Most of the nationalist workers of Kathiawar have realised the fact that there should be some fixed plan for the rural uplift of Kathiawar. There is the necessity of central organisation like "Kathiawar Rural Welfare League" which can chalk out a uniform policy for the whole of Kathiawar.

This central organisation should have its head-quarters at a place like Rajkot and should have sub-offices at Wadhwan Camp, Rajkot, Amreli, and Bhavnagar.

On the whole Rs. 2,500 per mensem are needed to start this work and organise it

As some nationalists think that the ruling princes are not going to extend full co-operation to such moves they are thinking of starting such leagues with public aid. The public can afford to spend Rs. 50,000 per year or more after rural uplift. Persons like Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Sjt. Sheth, Sjt. Fulchandbhai and Sjt. Hariharbhai can well take up this task. It is for the public of Kathiawar to understand the significance of the whole scheme and put it into practice as early as possible.

OLD MAN TO MARRY YOUNG GIRL.

Bilkha Youths' Objection

(From Our Correspondent.)
BILKHA, May 20.

The marriage between Nanalal Rupsi of Kunkawar with Shanta Dungersee Jadraji of this place have been postponed because the Youthleaguers intervened in the matter. As the man seems to be an old one, enquiries are going on to find out the real age. The girl Shanta has given a written statement about her unwillingness to marry Nanalal Rupsee. The brother of this girl is the Secretary of the local Youth League. The discussions among the Mahajan have not come to an end.

The public is in sympathy with the youths and the girl. Efforts are made for compromise but nothing has come as yet. This problem has created a sensation in the surrounding area. One more sign before the public about the eagerness of youths to introduce social reforms.

PEDDIE MURDER

Accused Move For Bail

MIDNAPORE, May 17.

Some of the men arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. James Peddie, the District Magistrate, have moved the Sessions Judge against the order of the Sub-Divisional Officer, refusing to release them on bail.

On May 7 the S. D. O. took cognizance of the case against them under Sections 302 and 120-B I.P.C. (conspiracy to murder Mr. J. Peddie) and rejected their application for bail. The Sessions Judge has admitted the motion and called for the records of the case and fixed May 19 for the hearing.

Nirmal Kanta Adhikari was directed by the S. D. O. to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000 with two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each. He was moved the Sessions Judge for the reduction of the amount. The investigation is still going on and the main case is fixed for May 21 before the S.D.O. No charge sheet has yet been submitted.—A. P.

FARIDPUR MAIL DACOITY

Two Bags Found Near Goalundo

FARIDPUR, May 17.
(BY MAIL.)

Details have been received of the disappearance of mail bags on the night of May 15 when they were being taken from Faridpur to the Dacca mail train at Rajbari station. In all four bags are missing.

They contained insured articles, parcels and B. A. Philosophy papers from the Faridpur centre. Two bags were found yesterday between Goalundo and Panchuria stations, in addition to some of the examination papers. The actual amount of loss has not yet been ascertained but it is believed to be about Rs. 1,000. No arrest has been made.—A. P.

KIDNAPPED ON THE FRONTIER.

PESHAWAR, May 21.

The Frontier Constabulary at Bannu, on receiving report from the widow of Sharif Zaman that her son had been kidnapped, started a search, arrested three persons and recovered the boy.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR'S WELCOME TO RAJWADE

Editor Who Was Sentenced To 7 Years R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, May 20.

As Mr. R. S. Rajwade, Editor of the Sholapur "Karmayogi," who was sentenced to 7 years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 10,000 during the Martial Law being released from the Bijapur jail on the 18th instant, was detained by the Bijapur citizens to congratulate him on his release. He arrived at Sholapur yesterday by motor car which was purposely stopped at Moti-Bag, a place some two miles away from the city to avoid all welcome demonstrations so extensively arranged by the public. After sun set Mr. Rajwade was brought to the "Karmayogi" office in a fast car followed by a big lorry of Congress volunteers singing national songs and slogans. "Karmayogi" office was beautifully decorated with a variety of lights, national flags and green tree branches and on the spacious open front abutting thereon the street Sholapur citizens accorded a very rousing reception to Mr. Rajwade and exchanged congratulatory greetings with him, offering bouquets and garlands. Mr. Rajwade in a short speech suiting the occasion thanked the citizens for the honour done to him and requested to be excused for his inability to spend more time with them as he was already feeling exhausted by heavy Bijapur reception programmes.

FIRE IN MILL-GODOWN.

Yesterday early in the morning at 5-30 a.m. fire broke out in a cotton godown of the Laxmi-Vishnu mills and although it was brought under control within a short time again at about 1 p.m. in the afternoon the bales were ablaze and burnt the cotton worth about Rs. 25,000 in all.

One more fire broke out yesterday at 9 a.m. in a old book and stationary mart belonging to Mr. Vamanrao Phansalker situated in a thick locality of the city in Mr. Bhave pleader's house. All the goods in the mart were burnt and the timely aid of the municipal water works and Congress volunteers saved the building and other stationary mart Hanuman stores therein.

Samasta Nagar Cooperative Bank Ltd.

The general meeting of the Samasta Nagar Co-operative Bank Ltd., was held at the office of Sir Lallubhai S. Mehta when Sjt. Mojilal P. Pandya presided. The Secretary presented the audited Balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March last which were duly passed. New directors and Secretary were appointed and the auditors were re-elected.

The president remarked that they had sufficient capital for working the Bank, and saving Bank accounts were already opened. The Bank, he added would also begin giving loans to applicants. He made an appeal to all to help the Bank in its activities by opening saving Bank accounts and by shares and when necessary by taking loans.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, May 21.

The following is the weather report for the week ending 20th May:—

With the occurrence of a temporary advance of monsoon in the Andaman Sea on the 13th; conditions became unsettled in the Central Bay of Bengal and a depression formed by the 15th morning with the central region near Lattitude 16 degrees north, longitude 88 degrees East. The depression developed into a storm in the course of that day and, moving north eastwards, crossed the Arakan Coast between Kyaukpyu and Diamond Island on the 16th evening, and dissipated very rapidly thereafter. It caused fairly strong monsoon in Lower Burma for the first five days of the week and nearly general rain in Upper Burma on the 15th, and 16th. The western disturbance which filled up over the Punjab at the end of last week, caused widespread rain along and near the Western Himalayas on the 14th. Nearly general rain continued in the Punjab Hills for the next two days. Local thundershowers occured in Rajputana on the 13th and 14th. An inflow of cold winds in the rear of the disturbance cooled the weather in northwest India and adjacent parts where the temperature was below the normal for the first four days of the week, the departure from the normal being as much as 20 degrees in Central Punjab on the 14th. A fresh western disturbance caused a few falls of rain in the Northwest Frontier Province on the 18th and 19th and nearly general rain in Kashmir with a few falls in and near the Punjab Hills on the latter date. Thundershowers were fairly active in Assam and Bengal throughout the week, in coper Burma on the 13th and 14th, and from the 17th, 19th and in Madras Presidency, on the 13th.—A.P.

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Assets exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Business in force exceed ...	Rs.	6,00,00,000
Annual Income exceed.	Rs.	32,00,000
Claims paid exceed.	Rs.	75,00,000

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The safest, surest, most widely praised and cheapest remedy for all Eye Diseases even Cataract, Glamome, etc., painlessly without knife. Remember Devis's "OWL" Brand, 4 Dr. Phial: Rs. 2/4; 1 OZ. Rs. 3/8. Literature Free. G.B.C.P. WORKS, Hatkhola, B.C., Calcutta. Or SRI KRISHNAN BROS., Madras; Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay; Maujdarya and Co., Karachi.

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	Rs.
The Challenge Semi Suit	9/-
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Indian Royal Office Suit C.T.	10/-
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158-60, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-45 a.m.—Gramophone Records.

6-30 p.m.—Miss Manekbai Homji's in children stories.

9-20 p.m.—Saraswatibai's vocal music.

AZAD PARTY.

Sardar Keval Singh writes that he has severed his connection with the Azad Party.

BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE ASSOCIATION.

The 8th Annual General Meeting will be held at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, Bombay, today (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ACCOUNTS STAFF UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Ry. Accounts Staff Union, Bombay, will be held in the Anjuman-I-Islam High School Hall, Hornby Road, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. sharp. Mr. Purushottamdas Tricumdas, Barat-Law will preside. All the staff are requested to attend the meeting."

SPIRITULIST AT HOME.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Indian Spiritualist Society will be at home with the members and sympathisers of the Society to-day (Saturday) at his place Malabar Vilas, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THE BANK EMPLOYEES UNION.

A general meeting of the Bank Employees Union will be held today (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at the registered office of the Union at 42, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAHARANI LAXMIBAI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Bharat Subha Samvardhak Mandal, Poona, the anniversary of Maharani Laxmibai will be celebrated in the Sardar Griha, to-day (Saturday) at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. K. S. Patil, Mrs. Bhajekar, Mr. Tamhankar, Sub-editor 'Navakal' and others will speak.

BHAGAT SINGH EXECUTION CELEBRATION.

A public meeting to celebrate the Execution day of S. Bhagat Singh and his comrades, will be held under the auspices of Naujuwan Bharat Sabha, Bombay, at Azad Maidan to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. when prominent speakers will address the gathering on the life, ideals and work of S. Bhagat Singh and his comrades. Swami Kumaranand will be one of the speakers.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Saturday (23rd inst.)

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Rahmani" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 25th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on May 22 and is due to arrive here at daylight on May 26.

Steamer "Clan Macfadyen" left Suez on the evening of 19th inst.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" arrived London on Friday the 22nd instant.

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHAD.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala, upper hall, to-morrow (Sunday), on Upanishad, from 8-45 to 10 a.m.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the above Committee will be held on 24th instant at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the committee's premises at the Congress House.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee (India), writes:—

On account of Ashra Moharram Khilafat Conference will begin in Bombay on 30th May instead of 29th. Muslim Volunteers Conference will be held on 1st June and Muslim Youth Conference on 2nd. Arrangements are being made for putting up guests in Muzaffarabad Hall and Trustees of Minara Masjid have put at our disposal new beautiful four storied School building situated on Mohamed Ali Road. All Presidents and distinguished guests will be accommodated in Khilafat House. Begum Mohamed Ali and other lady guests will stay at Sewri Bungalow.

FIRE ON JAPANESE STEAMER.

A fire broke out on Friday evening on board the "Borneo Maru" a ship in the first shed of Victoria Dock. The Fire Brigade was phoned to and five fire engines were rushed to the spot. But the crew used carbonic acid gas [illegible] out the fire.

SORT OF MUNICIPAL "LOOT"

—:o:—

Police Commissioner Sympathises With Hawkers Deputation

Mr. A. Subbarao, Ag. Vice-President of the Hawkers' Union writes:—

A deputation headed by Dr. Choksi and Mr. A. Subbarao, M.A. and several leading hawkers representing the Bombay Hawkers' Union waited upon Mr. Wilson, the Police Commissioner, on Thursday, to discuss the various grievances of the hawkers of the City like harassment and confiscations of their articles by the Encroachment Department of the Municipality. The deputation explained to the Police Commissioner the "looting" of the articles by some members of the Encroachment Department and the terrible hardships that entailed upon the hawkers. The Deputation assured that if the "looting" of the hawkers' articles stopped the Union would try to bring about an atmosphere of goodwill and that they would see that the majority of the hawkers buy licenses. The Police Commissioner said, that steps should be devised to minimise their hardships and to bring about a good atmosphere. He agreed it was quite essential that a Conference of all parties should be called early with a view to devise ways and means. The Deputation thanked the Commissioner for his sympathetic attitude.

SORT OF MUNICIPAL "LOOT".

Afterwards a meeting of the Hawkers in Bombay was held on the Maidan opp. the Municipal Corporation Hall, at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday afternoon to protest against the working of the Municipal Encroachment Department, which was harrassing the hawkers day and night. Dr. Choksi and some hawkers addressed the meeting. It was stated that the sort of "loot" that was being carried on by this Department was not done anywhere else in the world. Even in the days of Cantonment Organisation, hawkers have not been subjected to such severity. They had found it intolerable to carry on at this rate and hence had resolved that if by the next month the Municipal Motor Wagon did not cease "looting" the hawkers would refuse to renew the licences and be prepared to undergo any sufferings in that cause. Dr. Choksi also appealed to hawkers not to be violent.

CHIRNER DEFENCE AND RELIEF FUND

Benefit Performance

Shri Bharat Navajwan Amateur will stage the popular drama "Praja Tantra" by Mr. Mehta in aid of the Chirner Relief Committee on June 5th next at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi.

ANNOUNCING THE 20,000,000th FORD CAR

Stunt Flying In The Night By Aeroplane

The anniversary of the assembling of the 20,000,000th Ford car was celebrated on Friday in Bombay by the United Motors (India) Ltd.

In the afternoon pamphlets were dropped from aeroplane. At 8 p.m. at Cooperage an aeroplane illumned up by 4 head lights whirled round the maidan in front of the High Court. The large number of people had scathered on the maidan to watch the picturesque spectacle and enjoyed the stunts of the plane which at intervals shot rockets in the air.

HOMEOPATH'S MEETING

All those who are interested in Homoeopathic Medical Science, are hereby cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association to be held in the Association Hall, in the Homoeopathic Medical College (Bharucha Building) Princess Street, on Sunday the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

KHATAU MAKANJI STRIKE

Likely To Be Called Off To-day

The strike of over 3,000 operatives in the Khatau Makanji Mill which has now dragged on for over 20 days is likely to be called off to-day (Saturday).

It is reliably understood that that the negotiations between the strike leaders and the management have born fruit and the management have accepted the demands of the strikers. An agreement was reached on Friday afternoon which will be formally ratified to-day (Saturday) and then the strike leaders will ask the workers to resume work.

The question of recognition of the Girni Kamgar Union by the Mill-owner's Association is also being further discussed and it is expected that the negotiations will soon bear fruit.

G. K. U. AND TEXTILE STRIKES

—:o:—

Union Officials Give The Lie To Mischievous Canards

On behalf of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, the following statement has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. G. L. Kandalkar and V. K. Tavde, the President and the General Secretary of the Union respectively.

We have noticed that in recent times a number of attempts have been made to misrepresent the activities of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, which is a registered Trade Union organisation with head offices Bakatawala Mansion, Lal Baug, Parel, and 3 Centres in the City.

ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY UNION.

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union wants the public to understand that these attempts have been deliberately made by interested parties with the object of destroying the Union which has a membership of about 4,000 workers. One such effort is being made by a group of people, who were removed from the position they held in the Union until last year. The removal of this group was not done on personal grounds, as it is attempted to be represented, but because the general body of members was convinced at its meeting held on 12th of October last that effective steps were neccessary to repudiate their policy and programme. By electing new office-bearers and sending out Messrs. S. V. Deshpande, Philip Antone, Khanderao Desai, B. T. Randive and a few others, the General Body has endorsed a policy which is strictly in conformity with the Constitution of the Union. These "injured souls," disowned as they have been by the Union, have started a mushroom institution with a similar name to that of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union deliberately to destroy a registered Trade Union.

DEFENDING INTERESTS OF WORKERS.

According to the Constitution of the Union, the Executive is bound to give practical effect to all its rules and regulations. But as various interpretations have been put on the different clauses of the Constitution, we think it necessary to state that as the basic function of a Trade Union is to face the employers collectively, the immediate concern of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union is to apply itself to the task of getting the textile workers together in a powerful organisation. The Union does not share the views of those who believe that the best interests of the workers will be well served if it confined its activities purely as a strike committee. This policy has been studiously followed during the last 10 months with the object of defending the interests of the workers in a systematic and effective manner. At present the Union is engaged in building up closer contact with the workers in different mills for the purpose of giving effect to rule 2 clause 5 of the Constitution which adds thus:

"To endeavour to settle disputes between employers and employees amicably so that a cessation of work may be avoided."

It is the confirmed view of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union that if the Bombay Millowners' Association gave the Union recognition, which is its due, the latter will be a powerful organisation to correctly defend the rights of the workers. It will then be in a practical position to establish contact with the workers by increasing Union membership in all the mills. Through this channel, the Union will be in a better position to give proper effect to its constitution, that of formulating the grievances of the workers and submitting them to their management, and if the management refused to concede to the demands of the employees the Union would then take the next possible step, that of making representation to the Bombay Millowners' Association through suitable machinery.

LAST RESORT.

If the Bombay Millowners' Association did not redress the grievances of the workers within reasonable time, the Union may then advise the workers to strike work in defence of their rights. All possible channels of negotiations will be exhausted and it will be only as a last resort when other measures have failed that the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union will advise the workpeople to use the weapon of a strike.

A regards certain malicious statements appearing in the local Press, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union wants it to be understood that its Managing Committee will enthusiastically welcomes a more honourable course on the part of these maligners. It will feel much obliged to the authors of these canards to state the precise role of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union or its leaders in regard to the so-called inspiration coming from Lancashire and Manchester in fomenting "troubles in Indian Mill Industry."

WHO SHOT MAMLATDAR JOSHI ?

—:o:—

Policeman Who Did Not Remember

CHIRNER SHOOTING CASE

When hearing in the Chirner Shooting Case was resumed before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Friday, two more armed constable were examined.

Shivaji Keshav, an armed constable of Alibag, whose evidence had not concluded at the previous hearing, was further cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar. Witness stated that when the crowds made rush at the police following the arrest of some of the satyagrahis they were armed with scythes and axes. They did not, however, attack the police then. Had they done so the police would not have returned alive.

CAN'T REMEMBER

To questions put by Mr. Rege the witness said that he did not remember how many bullets he fired on the crowds, nor did he remember how many cartidges he returned to his superiors after the events at Chirner. He did not even remember the places wherefrom he had to fire.

Vithoo Ghosalkar, another armed constable, examined for the prosecution pointed out two accused from the dock as being the persons who were encouraging others to cut down trees. He pointed out two other accused who, he said, were arrested for cutting down trees and escaped from police custody. The second accused, was one of those who assaulted the witness prior to the police firing. Witness described stone throwing by the crowds and said that he himself was hit by a stone on the forehead. He was supplied 40 cartridges, out of which he fired 9 and returned 11. The rest of the cartridges he lost while being pursued by the crowds.

STORY OF HANDI-CUFFS

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, witness deposed that he sustained an injury on the knee as a result of stone-throwing. The whole police force excepting one constable followed the Satyagrahis over the hill. He could not remember the name of the constable who was kept behind. A number of Satyagrahis were arrested over the hill and seven of them were sent down under police guard, but he did not remember the names of these persons.

To another question witness said that he did not see Inspector Patil giving a slap to any Satyagrahi nor did he hear the people raising a cry to that effect. He did not see the mamlatdar having a conversation with Inspector Patil nor did he see the Inspector in any angry mood. He knew that the handcuffs were removed from the wrists of the arrested persons but he could not say who removed the handcuffs.

Asked as to who opened the firing witness said he did not know who fired the first shot. He only heard the report and then he himself had to fire upon the crowds. The firing was opened after the Inspector was dragged into a bush by the crowds. He did not see the mamlatdar being dragged by the crowds. When witness was hit by a stone he fainted but soon found sufficient strength to get up. Witness admitted he made a statement to the police that the mamlatdar was also dragged by the crowds.

Counsel: Did it not occur to you that some police constable will come into trouble because the Mamlatdar was hit by a bullet?——No.

When did you reach Panvel?—I reached Panvel when it was quite dark and after a long time.

You walked the distance?—Yes.

And you had an injury on the knee?—Yes, but I had to stop now and then.

You want the court to believe this story?—Yes.

In reply to Mr. Rege said that he did not know whether the panchanamas were made regarding the arrested persons over the hill, but he saw that something was being written.

Then why did you say in the lower court that 9 panchanamas were made on the hill?—I might have said so, now I don't remember.

Did Inspector Patil utter the words that he would remove the handcuffs provided the crowds dispersed?—I don't remember.

But why did you make such a statement in the lower court?—I don't know. I might have made that statement.

Did Inspector Patil really say these words?—I have not seen anything.

Did you see accused Gupta talking to Inspector Patil over the hill?—I don't know.

Did you see accused Gupta asking the people to maintain peace and calm?—I don't know.

Did Accused Khare talk with Inspector Patil?—I don't know.

The case stands adjourned.

REVOLVER UNDER PYJAMAS

—:o:—

Man Arrested At Pier

Ismail Ibrahim a Muslim was arrested on Friday morning at the Ballard Pier by the City Police. After the arrival of the Mail Steamer s. s. "Narkunda" he was seen passing along the road when a police constable stopped him on suspicion and wanted to search his person. It appears that he resented it and refused to allow his person to be searched.

The policeman insisted on a search and when with the help of another man searched him, a revolver and 50 cartridges were found on him. The cartridges were tied to the legs in two bags and the man was wearing a pyjama on it.

He was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate and remanded to police custody for a day.

B. P. C. C.'s WARNING

The Secretary, B. P. C. C., writes:—

Several inquiries have been received about a Company styled 'Bombay Mill Cloth Supply Company," Byculla, Bombay No. 8, from the Punjab and Southern India. We have to hereby inform the public concerned that this Company has no connection whatsoever with the Congress nor in any way is it patronised or certified by the Congress as a Swadeshi Company. With reference to what the Company declare that 'they plead for Khaddar first', we have to state that we have no such information with us about the Company directly getting any Khaddar certified by the All India Spinners' Association of Ahmedabad. We, therefore, state for the information of the public that those who desire to deal with them may better make inquiries direct or through the Mill Owners' Association, Bombay.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

Babu Ramanand Chatterjee To Preside

In response to the invitation of the Reception Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference, Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, Editor of the 'Modern Review' has accepted the Presidentship of the forthcoming sessions of the Conference meeting in Bombay early in June.

The Reception Committee has arranged to place Birla House at the disposal of the President-elect as guest of Sheth Ramjeebhai Hunsraj.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Jute shares opened at about yesterday's closing rates but as the session progressed more sellers appeared and rates again gave way to some extent. In coals prices remained unchanged in the absence of much business. Teas were dull with small business passing. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. Government Securities were easy for Government papers; otherwise there was no change but less business was reported. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3-1|2 per cent paper 62-9, 4 per cent Loan 1960|70 75-5 small odd lot, 4-1|2 per cent Loan 1955|60 82-4, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 101-10 ditto 1939|44 93-14, 6 per cent Bonds 1933|36 101.

Banks.—Central Bank of India 14-6, Imperial Bank fully paid 1045, ditto contributory 255-8.

Railways.— Hoshiarpur Doab branch railway 57.

Cottons.—Kesoram ordy 3.

Coals.—Aldih 2-8, North Damuda 2-8.

Jutes.—Albion ordy. 280 ex-div. Alliance ordy. 280, Auckland ordy. 187, Bally ordy. 138, Barnagore 138, Budge Budge ordy. 352 cum div. Clive 21-14, Delta ordy. 420, Port Gloxter ordy. 528, Gourepore ordy. 329, Howrah 45-8, Hukumchand 21-12 Kamarhatty 473, Kanknarrah ordy. 390, Kelvin pref. 109, National 21-8 ex div. Reliance ordy. 70-12 ditto pref. 110 ex div.

Miscellaneous.— Patna Electric 13, Bengal Iron 1-10 Burn & Co. 99 Indian Iron and Steel 3, Indian Wood Products 14-4, Durrang 5 4 per cent 1902|32 Calcutta Municipal debentures 97 8 per cent 1922|43 Hukumchand jute mills 107.—A. P.

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INDIAN STATES REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Agitation For Complete Independence For States' People.

Bombay, May 22.

A meeting of the workers of Native States Peoples' Conference was held on Wednesday night in Swadeshi Bazar to consider the feasibility of forming The Indian State Peoples' Republican League and agitating under its banner for complete independence for States subjects. Mr. Chhelshanker Vyas, Editor, "Hindustan" occupied the the Chair.

Mr. Vyas then dwelt at length on the "Constitutional Cobweb that was deliberately designed so as to stifle political progressive forces in India", and clarified the position of States' peoples by pointing out that it was absolutely impossible for them to achieve any benefit out of the Federal Scheme. The question of the States was already fixed up as a reserved subject to be controlled by the Viceroy as Representative of the Crown. The Princes were guaranteed protection of their Treaty Rights by the Round Table Conference, especially by British statesmen. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Benn gave assurances to them from time to time that the internal autonomy and integrity of States would be maintained with the active co-operation of His Majesty's Government. Even the Sankey Report of the Federal Structure Committee did not hold out any hope of the transfer of Sovereignty over the Indian State from the present irresponsible Indian Government or from the Viceroy to the Federal Indian Central Government which, in future constitution, would be responsible to elected Legislatures. The fact that the question of Princes was made a Reserved Subject was a bar against the future Federal Indian Government acquiring supremacy over the States. All the Princes had made it abundantly clear that the question of discussing the so-called rights of their subjects at the R. T. C. was wholly irrelevant, and as Sir Akbar Hydari recently put it in a nutshell, was 'res Judicata', hence outside the scope of the Round Table Conference.

It was therefore necessary on the part of those assembled here to form a powerful Left Wing Movement within the States Peoples' Conference with a view to counteract and circumvent its backsliding tendencies and to bring it back to the goal of complete independence for States' subjects. Those present, therefore, should form Indian States republican League, and launch a radical Left Wing powerful minority movement under its banner but within the Conference.

Several speakers followed, amongst them being Mr. Kanailal Kalyantri, Sirdar Premsingh, Swami Kumaranand and Mr. Purnachand Shroff.

Then the meeting adopted the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the workers of the All-India Native States Peoples' Conference resolves that an Indian States Republican League be hereby formed of the members present, with the same goal as that of the Indian National Congress, viz., Complete Independence for the masses of the people on the basis of social, political and economic equality, and that people from Indian States as well as British India be invited to join the said League."

"That in order to propagate for and carry out the aims and objects of the League, this meeting appoints a Committee of Action (named) with power to co-opt, additional members, the name of the President being subject to his approval.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta is appointed President and Messrs. Samaldas Gandhi, and, Kanialal Kalyantri as Vice-Presidents.

SEQUEL TO BOMB EXPLOSION

An Akali Arrested At Sidh Majra

HOSHIARPUR, May 22.

A report has been received of a bomb explosion at Sidh Majra in Garshankar Teshil of Hoshiarpur District. An Akali Sikh who was seriously wounded has been arrested and brought to Hoshiarpur. It is stated that the police recovered three more bombs in search made by them at Sidh Majra. Some further arrests are also reported to have been made in this connection.—A. P.

HAWKERS' PROTEST AGAINST MUNICIPAL "LOOT."

Threat Of Refusing To Renew Licenses.

On Thursday afternoon municipal hawkers in Bombay met on the Maidan opposite the Municipal Corporation Hall and protested against the working of the Municipal Encroachment Department, which, they alleged, was harassing the hawkers day and night. Dr. Choksy presided.

It was stated that the sort of "loot" that was being carried on by this department, was not done anywhere else in the world. Even in the days of cantonment organisations, hawkers had not been subjected to such severity.

They then resolved that, if by June 1, the Municipal motor wagon did not cease "looting" the hawkers, they would refuse to renew their licenses and be prepared to undergo any suffering in that cause.

Jaipur Jewellery Customs Duty Abolished

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, May 22.

In response to the representation of the Jewellers' Association of Jaipur, the Council of State has been pleased to order that "No duty be levied on precious stones imported unset and uncut". The order is expected to give an impetus and strength to the Jewellery business of Jaipur, which had suffered immensely on account of the imposition of duty on jewellery during the minority administration.

Excepting Bombay, Jaipur is the best jewelly market in India, and the Jaipur Jewellers' Association is very thankful to the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur and the State Council for this order which would go a long way in giving a great relief to the people, specially during the present trade depression.

The State has not yet abolished the duty on set stones, which has been fixed at Re. 1-9-0 per cent or Rs. 4500/- per annum in a lump sum, from the Jwellers' Association. The Association is trying for an abolition of this duty as well. It is hoped that a brisk trade would soon ensue and jewellers from outside Jaipur would now begin to restart business connections with Jaipur as formely.

RELEASE MR. OGALE

(From A Correspondent.)

It will be remembered that Mr. G. A. Ogale, editor of the "Maharashtra" of Nagpur was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on being held guilty of sedition in connection with his writings on the execution of the Sholapur Martial Law-Convicts. He is serving his term of imprisonment in the Seoni jail pending the hearing of his appeal which is fixed for May 25. He is kept in "B" class and the sentence passed against him amounts to solitary confinement since he has no companion in the same class and a request from him to provide one has so far not met with even a reply. May one point out to the Central Provinces Government that they will do well to follow the lead given by the Government of Bombay by releasing Mr. Rajwade of the "Kalmayogi" and thus help the people to forget all about the Sholapur events? Is it too much to expect this, particularly when Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, the Congressman and Responsivist is the House Member in that province?

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WOMEN'S SOCIAL RIGHTS.

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The All-Bengal Women's Congress held in Calcutta some days ago differs from mnay others of like nature in having been very outspoken and having attempted to cover new ground though not altogether successfully. The speech of the President, Shrimati Sarala Devi Choudharani was the most outspoken in championing all the rights of women, cultural, social, political and economic. Speaking of the present position of women she said with excusable exaggeration: "The power to think and will for themselves has been killed in women so that those amongst us who by chance wake up from the trance and would fain warn and awaken others meet with the greatest resistance from their own sex." There is much bitter truth in this but the resistance which the President deplores is often found even among the so-called educated men and women and is due to what may be called the tyranny of custom, which is particularly strong in India, and to the comparatively poor progress of pure Rationalism in matters religious or semi-religious. This is why many reformers themselves now-a-days think only of enforcing the Sarda Act to combat the evil of child marriages, as if that Act were enough for the purpose. The Act must be regarded only as a beginning and public opinion must sternly discountenance the marriage of girls under sixteen years of age. In the absence of sufficiently progressive legislation, it will not be enough, for the purpose of so building up public opinion, to rely on the normal press and platform propaganda and annual conferences. Such propaganda, if not coupled with some organised action, becomes, bevond a certain point, more boring than effective. Where, for instance, would the boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition be if it were not for picketing?

As mild organised action to combat child marriages we strongly recommend that all those who appreciate the principle should scrupulously refrain from attending the weddings of girls under sixteen. Indeed child marriages are tragic events and no occasion for parties or other forms of enjoyment. Similarly with regard to the remarriage of widows, what is most necessary now is not pious resolutions at Conferences but active efforts on the part of women's organisations to bring about more widow remarriages, efforts like those made with great success by the Ganga Ram. Trust in the Punjab. As a piece of simple, ceaseless day to day, propaganda, calculated ultimately to facilitate widow remarriages and otherwise to ameliorate the lot of widows, we cannot think of anything better or simpler than that a bold women's organisation like that of the Bengal Women's Congress should persuade Hindu widows to wear the red mark on the forehead, wrongly supposed only to be the sign of wifehood. When such a thing is rendered possible—as it must be if a few bold kindly women take the right initiative—it will be easier for the unfortunate widows to come out of their cells and make themselves more useful to society, and it will be superfluous to carry on any propaganda against the barbarous custom of "tonsuring" widows. However, so long as the custom continues, drastic steps must be taken against it.

There are certain reforms which by their very nature depend for their vogue largely on legislation. Such, for instance are women's equal inheritance rights and the right to divorce. And to secure the necessary legislation public opinion must be fairly strong and wide in support of the reforms. So far as women's equal inheritance rights are concerned, public opinion is now sufficiently strong. But the right to divorce is not equally popular. The prejudice against it among the Hindus is to some extent due to the wrong belief that divorce was unknown to the ancient Shastras and that even if divorce is permitted in exceptional cases it may in practice be too common as it is supposed to be in the West. As a matter of fact some important Smritis like the Parashara Smriti did allow divorce and remarriage to women for some specific exceptional reasons. And a law now even on those limited lines would be a measure of appreciable justice to women. As regards the misuse of divorce laws in the West, even assuming that the reports of Western social conditions are not exaggerated, the misuse is due to the laxity of the laws themselves and a number of other forces not common in India. Clear, well-defined laws cannot be easily trifled with. And it is bad logic to suppress a good thing because it is capable of being misused by bad persons. Would it be right to retain the present Arms Act under Swaraj on the plea that arms would be misused by bad people or to suppress birth control altogether just because it may be abused by some? What is wanted in such cases is wise laws securing personal liberty within reasonable limits that cannot be easily transgressed. And public opinion in favour of such laws should be sedulously cultivated in all possible ways. At the Bengal Women's Congress a resolution permitting divorce to women was defeated, but it is something that the very first time it was discussed at a big Conference it secured the support of about fifty women. Men and women who believe in the justice of the measure should keep up agitation in its favour and we are confident that the reform will ere long be a settled fact. If in matters social women show the same courage, the same spirit of self-reliance and self-assertion that they displayed in the last national struggle, the success of social reform in general is guaranteed.

THE POINTLESS POINT

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Sir Leslie Wilson's speech at a recent meeting in London, arranged evidently by the India Society at the India House to discuss the proposal of a museum of art sometimes described as "Asiatic" and sometimes as "Oriental", should arouse the India Society from its present state of placid contentment if not of complete coma. Sir Leslie Wilson has not, as could be judged from the first available reports of the meeting, failed to inform the Society about some of the conditions of art as they actually exist in India. He requested the Society to do all it could to encourage and stimulate the mural and other paintings of the day, "as for instance, the work carried on at the Bombay School of Art." He remarked rightly, that there had been a lack of patronage in India for artistic effort in any sense comparable with that of the West. The members of the India Society who have hitherto misinformed and misled the Society will, we hope, now realise, as we said in our previous comment on the subject, that there are friends of Indian art in London capable of taking up a rational attitude, capable of understanding the significance of Indian opinion and of its immense value to the future of the Society. If the Society could yet be persuaded to study dispassionately the determination behind the informed opinion in India, it could no longer be in doubt about its decision. No proposal, no scheme from London could obtain sanction from India until the facilities of instruction and employment outlined in the Prize of Delhi Scheme are first assured to Indian artists and art-crafts-men in India.

Sir Atul Chatterji has, again, registered another pointless point. He is reported to have said that the Indian residents in London did not wish to be regarded merely from the point of Government and trade. It is gratifying to note Sir Atul's sudden solicitude for the Indian residents in London. Do the Indian residents in London know about his timber, stone and "chutney" publicity campaign? Do they know of his demand for free and "complimentary" copies of work from unemployed, struggling and not seldom starving Indian authors, artists and art-crafts-men? Surely, these are not the achievements that would enhance either the self-respect or cultural prestige of Indians in London. Sir Atul knows or ought to know that this belated solicitude for the cultural conscience of Indians in London is rendered pointless by his attitude of complete indifference towards the interests and future of Indians in India. India refuses to be deceived by "friends" and "experts" in London. India is on the alert. And, India is determined that her artists shall get every opportunity of instruction and employment before she could think of grandiose schemes from those who have, hitherto, treated them with indifference verging upon scorn.

Trifles

—:o:—

"The recent appointment of Iraqis to be administrative Inspectors is symptomatic of the vast changes which are being made in the internal organisation of Iraq"—"Near East and India".

* * * * *

This wonderful news that Iraqis themselves are to administrative Inspectors in their own country has heartened me a good deal and if you are a Muslim please be pleased to accept my congratulations at the happy event. It proves beyond doubt that Iraq is now free from foreign domination except, of course, in the matter of permission for "vast changes". But don't let us be meticulous hair-splitters.

* * *

And specially because of the happier event that has been promised to Iraq and its sense of Independence. It is that the Iraq Government is going "to be admitted into the League of Nations in 1932", which puts me in mind of the proud thought that India—yes this very India—is already a member of the League.

* * * * *

And what is more magnificent is the latest news that "India took her seat for the first time at the table of the Council of the League of Nations to-day, when Sir Atul Chatterjee deposited India's instrument of ratification of the general Act of Arbitration"

* * * *

Now no carping and cynical criticism. If India knows nothing about it and was never consulted it bespeaks the great considerateness of Lord Willingdon and Mr. Benn who acting on the instruction of an equally considerate British Parliament spare India a good deal of absolutely unnecessary but definitely troublesome democratic bother. Let us, therefore, be chokeful not only with pride but also with gratitude.

* * * *

In the middle of a long article, the "Indian Daily Mail" says "we are ready to admit that there are many black pages in the history of Great Britain's connection with India."

And our contemporary seeks to whitewash them by the convenient method of lecturing Indians on the sinfulness of racial resentment and bitterness.

* * * *

"World's Largest Zoo.
Wild Surroundings For Animals"

Epping Forest is also large and it has the additional advantage of being the sole preserve of only one.

THE UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

IMPLICATIONS OF FEDERATION

(BY H. B. SONPAL.)

There seems to be a general agreement as to the necessity of the future constitution of India being on federal lines. The desire of the Princes to enter such a Federation has come as a pleasant surprise to the British public. The "Manchester Guardian" when pointing out the importance of the Princes exalted them to the high position of "the saviours of the Conference." It maintained that only if Their Highnesses were willing to participate in a federation with British India the reconciliation of two contradictory propositions (that no constitutional advance, which fell short of transferring the Central finance had any chance of being accepted by the Indians and that any such transfer at this juncture would mean a calamity both to India and to England, because of the preponderance of the Hindu Nationalist in the Legislature) became very easy indeed. The representatives of the States together with the Mahomedans could be relied upon to exert a great stabilising influence.

A series of questions suggest themselves. The Princes maintain that nothing in the Federal System connotes an interference with the internal affairs of the States: that their treaties were made with the Crown; and that neither any delegation of the enforcement nor any alteration in the texts could or should be made without the consent of both the parties. It is only when one views the desire of the Princes to enter into the federation in the light of the above three points that one can realise the true significance.

ANAMALOUS POSITION

No true lover of India could delude himself or doubt the fact that an anomalous and ambiguous position has now emerged where, on the one hand, the Princes lavish and parade their genuine sympathy and zeal for democray in British India and, on the other hand, shout from the housetops about their guaranteed rights and privileges. It is, however, well known to any one who has either read the report of the Butler Committee or who is at all acquainted with the history of the relations between the Paramount Power and the States that in return for the protection both from internal and external dangers, the Governor-General-in-Council has exercised a right of supervision over the States in their internal as well as that of external administration. This is crystal clear when one reads the correspondance. given in the appendix to the Butler report, between H E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Viceroy. The Princes accordingly can no longer rely on their treaty rights as a series of conventions has arisen greatly modifying the original treaties. The 'raison d'etre' of their existence being that as the Paramount Power is responsible both for internal and external security of India, it must be assured that a reasonable standard of good Government is maintained in the States. With the introduction of a Federal Government it follows as a corollary that these powers must be transferred to it.

The Princes, by entering the Federal Scheme, will be granted a voice in matters in which they have no say at the present moment. Before they avail themselves of these privileges they must comply with the three very sound principles laid down by Sir Mirza Ismail: (1) That the privy purse should be fixed; (2) that there must be a representative Council to advise the Prince as to the future policy of his Government; (3) that a reasonable standard of good Government must be maintained.

POSITION OF SMALL STATES

The next point that demands consideration is the manner in which the small States are to be represented in the Federal Assembly. It is obvious that wherever there is a number of congruous States closely knit together like those of Kathiawar and Orissa, a federation between them is highly desirable. With regard to those that are scattered all over British India the only reasonable plan seems to be purchase by the Government of India and affiliation to the nearest province.

We can only allude to the last difficulty, which although it was discussed at the R. T. C. still remains just as formidable. What

(Continued on page 9.)

IDEALS OF ATHLETICISM.

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SPIRIT OF SPORT REFLECTS NATIONAL TEMPER.

(BY "A SPORTING FAN.")

The citation by a local Anglo-Indian journal of the Irish precedent in what it regards as the correct sporting "ideology" is not without its humour as not many weeks have passed since the news was published of how the Gaelic Association returned the bank cheque written out in contribution by Sir Michael O'Dwyer on grounds of conscientious objection and sporting honour.

JUXTAPOSITION.

The Association declined to touch the money donated by the ex-satrap of the Punjab because of the Jallianwalla Bagh memories and it was held to be "tainted" as Sir Michael's name was associated with the massacre-incident. The gesture could not but make a great impression on us as we visualised the tragic incident and its aftermath. Imagine the Irish athletes raking up the massacre-incident when at least one Punjab leader who was paraded handcuffed through the streets of Lahore during the martial law regime actually ascended the ministerial 'gadi' the next year! What has the Anglo-Indian Press, which quotes the Irish precedent so glibly, to say to this particular action of the Irish sportsmen? I do not know of a single case in which the Irish people displayed the kind of sporting enthusiasm that shocks the 'bourgeois' Frenchman, Andre Siegfried, not certainly, during the period the struggle for Irish independence was in progress. It is a well-known fact, on the other hand, that young Irishmen who started athletic clubs and carried on the activities of the Gaelic and other socio-cultural movements took a prominent part in the Revolution.

EVOLUTION IN SPORT.

The Anglo-Indian critics certainly lack in imagination when they foist their own 'politics complex' on the Indian sportsmen. They seem to mechanise sport till it loses all its appeal. They miss the essential psychology of athleticism as a cult and mental attitude and would subject it to the breaking-in process. What would remain of the British sporting ideals if the Anglo-Indian fans were entrusted with the job of revising them? Britain is proud of her sporting tradition even while it has undergone the process of the industrial evolution. The old, sturdy individualism (which one associates with the name of Cobbett) of the squirearchy has been replaced by what Prof. de Madriaga would describe as the communal "esprit de corps," the spirit of British imperialism. Nowhere is sport considered to-day as the manly, cultural, pagan Greece considered and practised it. Nor does it display the dash and brilliance of the heroic dead age of Knight-errantry. Collectivism has sucked it in: commercialism has nearly racketised it (if one may say so with due apologies to such sportsmen as the blameless Al Capone). Yet we live in the fond and not altogether unreal belief that its spirit lingers: that, honour has a place in it; that its animalism is refined and worthy of culture. S. C. Squire still sings of the spiritual glory of British rugger: and a Siegfried Sassoon uses a fine, artistic pen to isolate the social snobbishness and cruelty (one refers to the terminology of the red-coated battalion) from an old English sport. English poetry has preserved the tradition of the real English sport-ideals and John Masefield and W. H. Davies are not the only inspired poets who represent the best of it.

SPORT AND POLITICS.

The newspaper hacks who talk of sport and politics as though it was 'their' sport and their 'politics' that you and I must accept and cultivate as unquestionable dogmas make themselves ridiculous in affecting the old fans' swagger. Nationality does count in sport but not in the sense of Anglo-Indian politics. We have only to sniff in the peculiar, post-war atmosphere to understand the phenomenon of sport in national life, shall I say, in a country like Germany? Does not the spirit of the youthful 'wandervogel' reflect the best national temper and the evaluation of new national values? What lover of sport would not like to see the new culture spreading: to see the sapling growing into bloom out of the rich soil that (alas!) sucked so much blood into it? Athleticism must express the temper and mood of the most representative national life with its idealism and aspirations.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Gandhiphobia.

Mr. Winston Churchill must look to his laurels. He is very nearly beaten in hysterical talk by Lady Houston. In a letter to Mr. Churchill himself this lady is reported to have said: "Strike hard, O valiant ones and put to shame those cowards who are mocking both God and man by the pretence of doing what is right—and yet would heartlessly and cruelly betray and leave to their fate the innocent and unprotected women and children of their own flesh and blood in India who trusted them and believed in their protection." And what is that pretence but "to cringe and kotow to this Indian rebel and law-breaker who even now is insolently boasting that his word is law and must be obeyed by England?" Even this insolence Britishers of the type of Lady Houston can possibly stand. But how can they tolerate even for a moment the idea of "India being thrown to wolves because there are cowards in high places?" That would break any British trustee's heart. Lady Houston surpasses herself when in a letter to a clergyman she says: "In eulogising this insolent crtature. Gandhi, you uphold the devil and trample Christ under your feet." Poor woman, she cannot imagine how good-humouredly though a little sorrowfully Gandhiji would laugh at such drivel.

Anglo-Indian Hypocrisy.

That paragon of communal rectitude, the "Times of India," is deeply scandalised because Doctor Moonje made a sensational speech at the Punjab Hindu Youth Conference "although there is nothing new in it and, indeed, it is not fiery as many another speech delivered by Doctor Moonje and other Hindu Sabha men." If the protests are meant for the special benefit of Muslim communalists, they will certainly succeed, for our contemporary's intended victims are bound to gulp them down. But the sly attack on "Congress organs" is sheer unmitigated hypocrisy. The "Times of India" knows very well that so far as "Congress organs" are concerned the "Nationalism" of the Hindu Mahasabha is, in its essence and ultimate reactions, as dangerously communalist as the "nationalism" of the so-called All Parties' Muslim Conference. It knows what "Congress organs" think of Doctor Moonje and his sensational speeches in which there is nothing new now. It also knows what "Congress organs" said about Doctor Moonje when the "Times of India" was admiring Doctor Moonje for deserting the cause of the country to enter the St. James' Palace cock-pit. The "Times of India" forgets all this as also press comments on the Hindu Sabha gatherings at Lahore.

"Conspiracy Of Silence."

It performs a remarkable feat that would do honour to any conscience contortionist and asks "How is this conspiracy of silence (on the part of Congress organs) to be explained?" The answer should be sought in the deliberate misrepresentation of the position by the "Times of India." But there is another and a real conspiracy which we should very much like to have explained. How is it that communalists on both sides indulge in insane vapourings—it is by the way no compliment to Mr. Shaukat Ali to be bracketted with minor personalities in the Hindu Sabha; Professor Amarnath Bale's real counterpart should be the Bombay gentleman whose speech at the so-called all Parties' Muslim Conference was exclusively reported by the Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India"—without raising even a faint "howl" of protest against the inevitable dangers implicit in the insanity of Hindu as well as Muslim vapourings? These "vapourings" whatever their source produce inter-communal storms. And there are laws that, we understand, provide against incitements as also against bringing certain classes of His Majesty's subjects into hatred or contempt. Why is there no protest against Government's benevolent indifference? Were "Law and Order" to be protected only against "Civil Resisters" but not against fiery, insane and intransigeant communalists and those who abet and encourage them? "How," to quote the "Times," "is this conspiracy of silence to be explained?" We notice, en passant, the inevitable reference to Joint Electorates in this attempt at fanning communal passions. Is it really necessary to assure our contemporary that Joint Electorates derive their urgent justification from Hindu and Muslim communalists, from Government indifference and [illegible] Anglo-Indian newspapers?

"ARM OF LAW MUST REACH ACCUSED".

"Helpless Women Were Deliberately Insulted".

"NOTHING SHORT OF IMPRISONMENT WILL MEET ENDS OF JUSTICE".

B. T. DESAI SAYS SATYAGRAHI GIRLS LIKE THE COMPLAINANTS WOULD NOT STOOP TO BRING A FALSE CASE

Judgment was reserved in Sergeant Mackenzie case till Tuesday by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the resumed hearing of the case on Friday when Mr. B. T. Desai for the complainant, concluded his argument.

Mr. Desai submitted that "undefended and helpless ladies who were in police custody were deliberately insulted. It was a grave offence and the arm of law must reach the offenders." He added that "nothing short of imprisonment would meet the ends of justice in this case."

Mr. B. T. Desai, Counsel for the complainant, continued his address to the Court on Friday when hearing was resumed of the case against Sergeant Mackenzie and police constable Vichare, under section 509 I.P.C. for insulting the modesty of some women at midnight on October 26, when they wree locked up in the Esplanade Police lock-cp.

WHY THERE WAS DELAY.

Mr. Desai explaining the delay in filing the complaint said that immediately after their conviction the ladies were taken to Yeravda and after that Mr. Padhye was taken to Yeravda by the complainant, when he had an interview with the women. Mr. Desai submitted that the delay in filing the complaint in no way affected the case.

Proceeding he explained why Mr. Syed the complainant was not examined. He submtted that he wanted to examine Mr. Syed, but as the Court suggested that as a formal complainant he would not be in a position to enlighten the Court on what actually happened. Mr. Desai desisted from examining him. Mr. Velinkar had every opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Syed, but he did not avail himself of it.

"ATROCIOUS" SUGGESTION.

Referring to the attitude of the ladies Mr. Desai said that they did not even defend themselves in the case against them. They were quite unconcerned about the whole affair and similarly they did not even want to complain about what happened at midnight. To charge such ladies of deliberately fabricating a story against the Police and to say that they would stoop so low was in the opinion of the counsel atrocious.

"A HOUSE OF CARDS."

Mr. Desai then briefly narrated what happened in the Court. He submitted that these young ladies who were quite unesed to the witness box and to cross-examination by experienced lawyers like Mr. Velinkar stood the test very well and it showed that what they stated was truthful evidence and there was nothing wrong in it.

He further submitted that there was no strength in the plea that they were together in jail and had opportunities to meet each other and repeat the words. To have been in jail was not their fault and it was also natural that the incident occurred to them at times. But on that scbstratum of truth the defence had built an edifice which was nothing but a house of cards which would collapse any time.

"DEFENCE LAWYER'S FEAT."

The plea put forward by Mr. Velinkar that because hearing began on Saturday and there was a break for two days the girls had an opportunity to improve upon the evidence and that some school master was abroad was also, Mr. Desai submitted, a feat of Mr. Velinkar's lively imagination. Because he Mr. Velinkar, could not breakdown the witnesse's in his cross-examination he invented this plea.

"DEFENCE SHIFTS GROUND."

Counsel then proceeded to examine the defence evidence. He pointed out that questions about what happened in the charge room were not put to the prosecution witnesses, when they were cross-examined because he submitted that when the prosecution was leading evidence the line of defence was entirely different and after the completion of the prosecution evidence and Mr. Velinkar's inability to break down the prosecution witnesses the defence shifted its ground.

MACKNEZIE'S PRESENCE.

Mr. Desai then pointed out that the defence had admitted tha Sergeant Mackendie was not on duty on the night in question. He, therefore, had no business to be there. He must, therefore, explain his presence in the Police Station and near the women's cell at such an unearthly hour of night. The story about the injured volunteer who was clamouring to go to hospital and what made Mackenzie go there was incredible.

STORY OF INJURED MEN.

He pointed out that from the station diary it was evident that the man Pranlal Dave was taken to the hospital in the morning. His case was not at all serious, because the next morning he was convicted and sent to jail Further according to the defence evidence he was asleep and was lying quiet when Mackenzie went there.

In the same connection Inspector Naden and Sub-Inspector Parab's evidence showed that though they were the officers immediately concerned no report was made to them. There was a third man concerned. He was Havaldar Shaikh Inoos. Though the man was at Malwan and the case had arranged on for so many months no attempt was made by the defence to bring him down to Bombay and to lead his evidence.

UNEARTHLY HOUR.

Continuing his address Mr. Desai observed that it was not proved that a man was clamouring in the lock up for medical help. The accused had no business to go to the lock-up at such an unearthly hour of the night and in the circumstances the remark of Leila Syed "Why are you here at such an hour of the night," was most natural. Her excited condition further showed that there must have been some reason for that. If nothing was said or nothing happened there would have been no reason for Leila to make that remark.

VICHARE'S TURN.

It was suggested that Rohini asked the accused Vichare who is said to have been her family friend about her brother. But there is no reason why the man should ask her why they did not go to sleep. Her reply that it was warm and bugs were biting, as alleged, did not seem to be correct. And supposing the complaint was made, what did these police officers, who were there to look after the comforts of the persons in the lock-up, do for them?

Mr. Velinkar: Should they have killed the bugs for their comfort?

Mr. Desai: No, they ought to make better arrangements for their comfort. It is a disgrace that the lock-up should be in that condition. Sardar Vallabhbhai had rightly complained about it.

Mr. Velinkar: Had he complained about the bugs also?

Mr. Desai: There are some big bugs also.

Magistrate: Sardar Vallabhbhai had complained about the bugs.

Mr. Desai: Yes, Sir, and about the big bugs too. (Laughter).

Resuming, his argument Mr. Desai submitted that as it had been proved that there existed friendly relations between the family of Rohini Sakalkar and Vichare it was most unnatural that she would make a false complaint against him. The plea that Vichare, an Indian policeman, would insult his countrywomen was not tenable, because if that was an argument there would have been no cases of Indians insulting Indian women or Europeans insulting European women.

In conclusion, Mr. Desai added that the evidence of the four ladies remained unchallenged. They had stated the truth and stood the test of cross-examination very well. Deliberate attempts were made by the defence to prove that they had fabricated evidence and made out a false case. The defence had miserably failed in all those attempts. The officers concerned had not been able to explain their presence near the women's cell at an unearthly hour of the night. It was evident that the women who were undefended and helpless were deliberately insulted. But the arm of law must reach them, and he submitted that nothing short of imprisonment would meet the ends of justice in the case before the Court.

Judgment was reserved till Tuesday.

MOPLAHS AND NATIONAL STRUGGLE

—:o:—

Warned Against Fanatics And "Misleaders"

MAHOMED ABDUR REHMAN AMONGST HIS COMPATRIOTS

The Moplah residents in Bombay accorded a public reception to their leader, Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahman, who is in the City on a short visit at a public meeting on the Dongri Maidan on Friday night. Mr. Mahomed Ismail presided.

The President in introducing Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahman referred to his career of sacrifice and service in the cause of the country and community. He appealed to his brethren to support Mr. Mahomed Abdur Ranman's paper, "Al-Amin", which was in need of help.

MOPLAHS ABROAD.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami spoke at length over the condition of the Moplahs and how their poverty forced them to leave their hearths and homes and eke out precarious existence elsewhere. The problem of India, he declared, was not the problem of Separate Electorates or Joint Electorates, but it was the problem of poverty and hunger. The Moplahs as a class were cultivators and their subsistence depended upon the meagre returns of the tiller of the soil. What mattered to them was how to get a square meal, comfortable housing accommodation and sufficient clothing.

KEEP AWAY FROM POLITICIANS.

The cry of the carrerist politicians and job hunters should not affect them. To the oppressed and exploited there was no community but that of the brotherhood of the poverty-stricken.

The speaker proceeding referred to the power the press welded in the world politics in modern times. He declared that it was no king or parliament that ruled men. It was the Press. So great was the power of the Press that they could not overlook it. The "Al-Amin" was advocate of the voiceless and oppressed and it was up to them to extend to Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahman's paper all possible help.

Messrs. Thomas and Raman Menon also appealed for help to the "Al-Amin".

BEWARE OF MIS-LEADERS.

Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahman then addressed the meeting. In a speech replete with quotations from the Holy Quran he drove home to his bretnren how their poverty and ignorance were exploited by so-called leaders of the community. He endorsed, what Mr. Narayan Swami said. The time had come, he said, for the Moplahs to search their hearts and decide where they stood. It was their poverty that brought them hundreds of miles from their dear homes. And even their poverty, it was tragic, they had time to listen to the blusterings of "leaders" who misled them. How many of them knew their duties and rights as citizens, he asked. That the so-called leaders had kept them in the same state of ignorance as they were before about the great movements that revolutionised nation's and communities was clear proof of the selffish nature of their leader-ship. They had to get out of the old moorings.

WHAT IS HARAM.

They had to be real Muslims. A true Muslim, the speaker went on, was a true citizen and such he had certain rights and responsibilities. But he was sorry to find that his brothren had not yet fully realised what true citizenship was. True citizenship was service to the community and country. It was 'haram' to be a slave. The nation was struggling to get out of foreign domination. And as true Muslims, as true Moplahs was it not their duty to join the struggle for liberty?

Concluding Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rahman advised the Moplahs of Bombay to form their own trade organisations and make a co-operative attempt in the sales of the commodities in which they traded thus making their vocation more profitable. It was only through such co-operative effort and organisation that they could become conscious of their strength and rights.

The President in his concluding remarks referred to the unparallelled heroism displayed by the women in the last civil disobedience campaign throughout the country. It was distressing, he said, for him to find women facing lathis and braving prisons while the men folk kept to their own corners away from the 'field of battle."

The meeting terminated at a late hour.

FACTION FIGHT BETWEEN FISHERMEN IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, May 15.

A clash occurred to-day at Adyar between two factions of fishermen as a result of which nine persons were injured, five of them seriously. The Magistrate recorded

The United States Of India.

(Continued from page 8.)

will happen to the present Assembly at Delhi? If it retains its status quo, will there be two Governments or one? If only one, how are we to provide for a situation as when the Federal Government is in a minority in one of them? If on the other hand we have two Governments how can we avert a conflict between them? Some suggest the abolition of the present Assembly and the transfer of its power to the Federal Legislature. Will the Princes be allowed to vote on a division which concerns British India alone? If so will not the British Indians demand voting on Indian State matters? If not how can we avoid the contingency of a Government being in a minority in the absence of the Princes' nominees and a majority in their presence and vice versa?

It is hoped that in deciding the above question the highest and the best statesmanship shall prevail and that an agreement shall be arrived at which will be in the interest of the Nation as a whole.

DHARASANA DAY AT SURAT

((From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 22.

Last night a meeting was called to celebrate the Dharsana Day by Choryasi Taluka Committee at Dacca Ovara, but as the order of the Custom Collector that no meeting can be held at that ground, without his permission, had not been withdrawn by the Custom authority, the Surat Police had taken psossession of Dacca ground, and as the organisers failed to get the necessary permission, the meeting was held at the Civil Hospital Maidan public road, where Acharya addressed the meeitng and advised the different political parties to unite.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

Redistribution Of Wards And Seats

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 21.

A few weeks ago it was decided by the Municipality that its strength should be 60 and a committee was appointed to consider the question of the redistribution of wards and seats. A Meeting of the City Municipality was held on 19th in the Town Hall. There were 30 members present. R. B. Hanmauth Ram Ramnath Presided.

The report of the committee was taken up. Mr. Nalawade moved amendments to the effect that Rawiwar, Budhwar, Shukrawar Sadashiv, Shaniwar, Bhanburda and Narayan, all these wards must remain as they are and seats shou.d be allotted to them in proportion of their population.

After discussion Mr. Nalawade moved that as no reply has been received from Government about the resolut.on supporting 60 seats, the house should postpone discussion.

The adjournment motion was adopted by the house by 18 against 12.

Swadeshi Exhibition At Dwarka

An exhibition of articles manufactured in India, will be held at Dwarka on June 7. The secretary of the Exhibition Committee, Okha Seva Samaj, Dwarka, requests dealers in Swadeshi articles to communicate with him in that matter.

"PUNJAB YOUTH HAD BECOME SICK OF CONGRESS "REFORMISM" AND COMMUNAL FIGHT"

—:o:—

Meerut Accused Explains The Origin Of The Naujwan Sabha

NEITHER COMMUNIST NOR TERRORIST BODY

(From A Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 20.

Mr. Sohan Singh Josh, resuming his statement in the Conspiracy case to-day denied that Durbar & Co. was used as a cover address as alleged by the prosecution. The Kirti had no connection with this company and never received any correspondence through this address

WHAT NAVJAVANS STOOD FOR.

Mr. Josh was next asked to explain his connection with the Navjavan Bharat Sabha. He said it was an orginisation of the Punjab youth who had become sick of Congress "reformism" as well the fight over communal questions. The aim of the Navjavan Sabha was to fight and boycott all communal organisations, establish an independent workers and peasants republic in India.

Mr. Josh pointed out that in the terrorist conspiracy cases the Government has beeen alleging that the Navjavan Bharat Sabha was a terrorist body while in this case they assert that it is a Communist body. He said that it was neither, and he is in an authoritative position to say it because he was the President of the Provincial Navjavan Bharat Sabha. It was a pure militant petty-bourgious organisation representing its revolt against the Congress leadership.

NEITHER COMMUNIST NOR TERRORIST.

The Congress is a bourgois body and in spite of its promises and professions cannot fight for the interests of the petty-bourgoise workers and peasants. The Navjavan Bharat Sabha was the organisation of the disillusioned petty-bourgoise who are oppressed by British Imperialism and want to overthrow it and for doing so ally themselves, with the workers and peasants, the classes, which alone can bring about and lead revolution, because the petty-bourgoiser single-handed cannot give a successful battle to Imperialism. There may be half a dozen Communists and the few terrorists, if at all, in the Navjavan Bharat Sabha but this cannot make the Sabha as a whole Communist or a terrorist body, it was nothing more than a militant organisation with socialistic leanings.

NOT TAKEN SHELTER BEHIND GANDHI.

Mr. Josh was next asked to explain his speeches criticising and denouncing the Congress. He said that he was a member and office-bearer in the Congress from the city organisation to the A. I. C. C. but pointed out that he was not stating these facts to save his skin for things have come to such a pass in this case that to say one is a Congressman and a follower of Gandhi at that has become defence and an open sesame to release (laughter in the dock). I was not an anti-Nationalist as the prosecution suggests, a Communist always is, but I am such a Nationalist as not to lose sight of national independence itself.

HIS CRITICISM OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Josh then criticised the Congress from the point of view of the peasantry. He said that after the war there was a revolutionary wave all over the world and the Indian Movement was led by Gandhi. But when the movement took a revolutionary, that is, violent turn, and also when the peasants started seizing the landlord's land the movement was called off because the Congress stood for the interest of the capitalists and the landlords.

Then again referring to the Bardoli peasant's strike of 1928, Josh said that the peasant masses again gave a demonstration of the revolutionary capacity and determination to fight but the leadership which was in Congress hands was apologetic from the beginning, it made the campaign mainly a local economic struggle which has nothing to do with politics and was willing to come to a comprose whenever the chance came, the reformist Congress leadership refused to make the local struggle, a national struggle what to say of advancing from the stage of No-tax to the seizure of land or the agrarian revolution.

LIVING LIKE PIGS.

The peasant masses in existing society live the life of pigs and the Congress has nothing to offer them, in fact the Congress does not want to destroy but keep intact the system of landlordism which oppresses them. The Congress does not fight the battle of the peasantry, that is carry over the tasks of the agrarian revolution but only uses the peasant masses in its reformist campaign against British Imperialism to win certain concessions for the Indian Capitalists and Landlords. The prosecution is surprised at what they call our "feelings of hatred towards the Congress leadership? Mr. Josh said that Communist all over the world expose actionary ideologies and reformists tactics while they suppot every revolutionary movement against the existing political or social conditions.

The prosecution also charges us with intentions of "capturing the Congress". We had no such intentions the Congress with its bourgeois traditions and bourgeois content, is of no use to the revolutionaries, the workers and peasants are creating and will create their independent class organisations before which the Congress will pale into insignificance and which will lead to victory the Indian Revolution.

Mr. Sohan Singh had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

200 NOMINATIONS FOR 75 SEATS!

—:o:—

Keen Contest For B. P. C. C. Elections.

40,000 VOTERS ON THE CONGRESS REGISTER

The ensuing elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have created an unusual stir in the City. Looking to the hustle and bustle that is going on in the various Wards, one can safely predict that the Congress elections this year are going to be as keen and lively as either the Municipal or Council elections. The closing of the nominations on Friday evening at 6 p.m. has intensified the interest. The latest figures to hand reveal that for the 75 seats of the B.P.C.C. not less than 200 nominations have been received by various Ward Committees. The whole position can be summarised as follows:—

A WARD.

This Ward is the smallest Ward having only 5 seats for the B. P. C. C. For the 5 seats nearly 15 nominations have been received till yesterday evening. The Ward has enrolled 3,200 members and looking to its past record, it is quite a satisfactory result. Out of the 15 candidates now contesting elections from this Ward, 3 are sitting members and the rest are persons who have taken prominent part during the last Civil Disobedience campaign.

B. WARD.

This is going to be a Ward of surprises. During the campaign Mandvi, i.e. "B" Ward, has done wonders. This Ward has got 8 seats for which there are about 32 candidates in the field. The Ward has enrolled about 3,500 members up to the closing time. This is not a satisfactory membership looking to the glorious record of work of this Ward during the "War" time. Mrs. Sofia Somji is the only lady candidate standing from this Ward and she is regarded as one of the certainties.

Contrary to expectation, it is understood, that Seth Surji Vallabdas is not contesting from this Ward. Messrs. Virchand Panachand, Kanji Mater, Jamnadas Gandhi, Dr. Choksy, B. N. Maheswari and Abdul Rehman Mitha who are contesting from this Ward have got the best chances according to popular opinion in the Ward.

C. WARD.

This Ward is the greatest of the Wards in the City, so far as its work is concerned. In Congress membership it has never held second position. It is always first in the field. Even this year, the Ward has got a membership of over 12000 entitled to vote at the forthcoming elections. The Ward has got 13 seats which more than 40 nominations have been received. The competition, therefore, will be keenest in this Ward. Among the various contestants Messrs. G. N. Desai, K. M. Munshi, Nagindas Master, Umashanker Dixit, Meherali, Jayant Dalal, Manibhai Desai and Deshpande have got the surest chances of success. There will be keen competition among the last 2 or 3 seats which will remain doubtful till the result of the election is out. Two ladies, it is understood, are contesting from this Ward. Their chances do not appear to be so sure since they do not seem to have put their heart in the elections.

D. WARD.

The Ward is an eleven seated constituency. There are nearly 30 candidates for these eleven seats. The Ward has enrolled over 7500 members, beside already 1,500 who have been enrolled after the closing of the rolls. Among the candidates Mrs. Perim Captain and Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, S. K. Patil, D. S. Babrekar, L. B. Niphadkar, P. R. Lele, Pratap, Patankar, Dhrrandhar and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale have certainly got better chances than others.

E WARD

The elections of this Ward are being run by the Council of the B. P. C. C. This Ward is the largest in population and returns 18 members to the B. P. C. C. This year, the Ward has enrolled over 3,000 members. The competition seems to be less keen here, obviously because certain persons committed with the old District Congress Committee of this Ward have chosen not to participate in the elections. For 18 seats there are 26 nominations and it will be no surprise that by a policy of give and take, perhaps, the elections in this Ward will be avoided. Messrs. S. K. Pupala, N. V. Nakhva, Purshottam Tricumdas, Dost Mahomed, Hamid Ahmed, Noor Ali, D. S Javalkar, J. J. Choksi, Borker and Kanadia are regarded as certainties.

F WARD

This Ward has got 9 seats and for these there are 32 candidates in the field. The Ward has got a membership of nearly 3,290. It is predominantly a labour area and is likely to return candidates who take interests in labour problems. Messrs. Jinabhai Joshi, Abid Ali, Dr. Udaonkar, Narayan Iyer, Narayan Swamy and Mahadeshwar have certainly better chances than others.

G WARD

This Ward is the third in the strength of membership which has come to 6,500 before the closing of the roll. For 11 seats which is the quota of this Ward, there are 32 candidates. Out of these Mrs. Shantabai Vyangsarkar Mrs. Gosheph Captain, and Messrs. Krishna Iyer, I. S. Patel and Jamnadas Dwarkadas are more or less certainties.

The City has got a total membership of over 40,000 who are entitled to vote at the forthcoming elections. There has been an addition of 5,000 members after the closing of the rolls, but these members cannot take part in these elections. The keenness of in the membership of the B. P. C. C. as it is in the elections to the A. I. C. C. and the Office-bearers of the B. P. C. C. Even now vigorous efforts are being made by certain candidates to ensure their position for the elections which will be made by the B. P. C. C. So far as Office-bearers of the new B. P. C. C. are concerned, there are no surprises in store.

NARIMAN A CERTAINTY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman is expected to be re-instated in the Presidental chair almost without contest. So far as the election of the Vice-President is concerned, there is going to be a keen competition. Prof. G. R. Gorpure who is the present Vice-President, is, it is understood, not contesting for a seat on the B. P. C. C. The probable contest for this post will be among the new comers to the B. P. C. C. It is likely that Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, Miraj Karsandas and Jamnadas Dwarkadas will be in the field as candidates. The general opinion among the candidates is that this year's the Vice-Presidentship of the B. P. C. C. ought to go to a lady and if that view prevails at the time of the elections, Mrs. Perin Captain has got the best chances of success, looking to the wonderful work Desh Sevikas have done during the campaign under her leadership.

NOT CONTESTING FOR PERSONAL REASONS.

By far the keenest competition will be for the secretarial posts. It is definitely understood that Mr. S. K. Patil, one of the two General Secretaries of the Present Committee, has decided not to stand for re-election as secretary for personal reasons although he C. The other Secretary Mr. Abid Ali has got good chances of success being the only experienced secretary left in the field.

So far as the Treasurer's post is concerned, Mr. Krishna Iyer is sure to be re-elected uncontested.

Nothing can be definitely said about the elections to the A. I. C. C. although it is pretty certain that the elections will be very keenly contested. The incoming B. P. C. C. will have nearly 8 ladies and about 12 Muslims. The majority of the Muslims will be returned from "E" Ward.

Madam! What are you brooding over?
IM FEELING EXTREEMELY BAD
WHY NOT THEN START TAKING
GERMAN MENSTRUALIN
A SPECIFIC AGAINST COMPLICATIONS
OF ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS
B.G. JACK & Co.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Weakness Of Wall-Street But Shorts Covering.

SEVENTY-FIVEY EARS OF COTTON

General Sentiment Bearish.

Weakness of Wall Street is still encouraging selling and the general opinion continues bearish. Weather is unfavourable and Bears are more inclined to cover a portion of their short interest. Present prices are unremunerative and it seems dangerous to sell short at present.

Bombay, May 22.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, later declined on weakness of Wall Street and again advanced partially on covering. Prices fluctuated within a range of 17 points and finally closed at a decline of 2 to 4 a rise of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and prices closed at a decline of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.06.

The advance in Liverpool was lost on local selling but regained on Manchester and London buying. Later, Bombay selling eased prices. Although New York opening was steady, straddle selling made prices give way. The weather was cold and wet. Closed barely steady at a decline of 5 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 5.11 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton prices closed at a decline of 5 points. Sakel Egyptians advanced 1 point and Uppers declined 1 point.

The Alexandria market was steady and prices closed at a rise of 63 to 32 points.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRICES.

In 1857, cotton sold as low as 8 7/8c lb. and the average price for the season was 12¼c lb. Prices ranged between 10c and 15c a pound during the following three years, then followed the Civil War period, when cotton prices reached the highest ever recorded; advancing from 21¼c to 51¼c in 1861-62, 51¼c to 92c lb. in 1862-63, and 92c to S.1.89 lb. in 1863-64. An era of high cotton prices at levels ranging from 20s to 40s lb. continued for the eight years following the war or to the 1872-73 season. In 1873, cotton declined from a high level of 20 5/8 to a low of 13¼c lb. during the season. An era of lower cotton prices followed for the next twenty-year period, at gradual yearly declines from 20c lb. down to 9c lb. In 1893, cotton sold as low as 6 7/8c lb. and in 1894 to a low of 5¼c lb. An era of still lower prices, ranging from 5 3/8c (the lowest ever recorded) to 9 3/8c lb., followed in the six-year period of 1893-1899. The post-war period of Spanish war showed an advance in cotton price level from 9c to 17¼c lb. from 1899 to 1904, after which prices again declined to low levels during the 1904-1907 period. In 1907, cotton sold as low as 9.90c lo. and the average for the season was 11.30c lb. Following the 1907 depression, cotton prices advanced from 9c levels to 13¼c in 1908 and further advanced to 19 3/4c levels in the 1909-10 season, gradually declining in the next four seasons, 1910 to 1913, from 16¼c down to a low of 9¼c. In 1914, cotton sold as low as 7¼c lb. and the average price for the season was 8.97c lb.

The world war had caused panicky conditions the world over and for a period of three months in 1914, the New York Cotton Exchange was closed. Prices quickly advaned the following year to 11c and an era of high prices followed in the next five years, the high of 43 3/4c lb. being reached in 1919-20. In 1920, cotton drastically declined from 40c to 10 7/8c and the season's average price was 17.89c lb. A sharp recovery took place in 1921-22, prices reaching the high of 23 3/4c late in the season. An era of high prices followed through the next five years, or until the production of the largest crop on record, 17,755,070 bales in 1926, prices in that season declining from 19¼c to 12 1/8c lb. In 1927-28, prices sharply advanced to higher level again, reaching 23¾c late in the season. The following year, 1928-29, prices fluctuated in a range of 17 5/8c to 21 5/8c, and an average season price of 19.73c. In the 1929-30 season, prices started off at 19¼c but steadily declined to the low of 12.45c late in the season. An analysis of all these events in the past compared with present day conditions indicate that the trend in cotton prices and the cotton industry for the next five years is more likely to parallel the course, following the year of 1907 than any of the other years of depression above outlined."—"Cotton Trade Jornal."

WITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

The Liverpool Market will remain closed on 23rd and 25th instant, reopening at 11 a.m. British Summer time on 26th inst. The Liverpool market will again be closed on 29th and 30th instant and will re-open at 11 a.m. British Summer Time on June 1st.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cables:—

11-30 a.m.: LIVERPOOL: Some stop buying at the opening, eased later on local selling.

NEW YORK Cables: Our travelling man reports crop irregular, 75 per cent. good condition; weather favourable.

REUTER'S CABLE:—

New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, later declined on the weakness of Wall Street and again advanced partially on covering.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) 4.96
Broach J|A (Expected) Rs. 180 equal to 4.10
Difference 86 pts. equal to Rs. 38
New York July (Close) 9.28 equal to 4.04
Broach J|A (Expected) Rs. 180 equal to 4.10
Difference 54 pts. equal to Rs. 24

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK (at Liverpool close) July 65, October 50 (American points).

Bombay, May 22.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable, dated 21st instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Prefer at present to take a more bullish view than we have been prepared to for some time feeling. Prices have very nearly discounted all the likely happenings."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—Heavy rains. Clearing weather predicted. Slight improvement demand Lancashire.

LIVERPOOL:—Market has lost the early advance owing to New York opening lower than expected owing to Wall Street influence fearing financial trouble. The uncertainty of the outlook checks business. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a further decline.

NEW YORK:—Opened higher owing to favourable cables. Would sell on any advance. Cotton goods market dull. Yarn market no business of any importance.

New York July Highest 9.37 plus .07.

New York July Lowest 9.20 —.10.

New York October Highest 9.70 (opening).

New York October Lowest 9.55 (1-40 p.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 21.

July	...	9.28—.02
October	...	9.63+.01
December	...	9.83+.01
January	...	9.94+.02
March	...	10.14+.01
Middling Spot	...	9.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 21.

May	...	9.20—.02
July	...	9.28—.02
Middling Spot	...	9.06

NEW YORK.

New York, May 21.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	9.23
October	9.80
December	9.79

New York: Noon Call:—

May	9.05
July	9.20
October	9.55

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, May 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

	Opening	Closing
May	4.99	4.89—.04
June		4.91—.05
July	5.04	4.94—.05
August		4.98—.05
September		5.01—.05
October	5.15	5.05—.05
November		5.09—.05
December		5.13—.04
January	5.26	5.17—.04
February		5.20—.05
March	5.24	5.24—.05
April		5.28—.04
May		5.32—.04
Middling Spot		5.11+.10

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 22.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	386	315,824
Central India	301	315,625
Barsi and Nagar		163,569
Hyderabad-Gaorani		81,881
Berar	396	564,400
Centra lProvinces	361	361,459
Total Oomras	1,444	1,802,758
Dhollera	979	196,204
N.-W. Provinces	395	89,236
Rajputana	414	42,006
Sind-Punjab	198	113,973
Broach	759	284,683
Coompta & Dharwar	996	60,831
Westerns-Northerns	184	29,775
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	522	26,321
Persian	12	325
American	641	79,658
Egyptian & African	96	233,630
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		190
Total	6,640	2,959,664

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

Broach Fully Goood (Good Staple)	3 89
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.09
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.29
Oomra Good	3.27
Oomra Fully Good	3.47
Oomra Fine	3.67
Bengal Good	3.05
Bengal Fully Good	3.20
Bengal Fine	3.35
Scinde Fully Good	3.20
Scinde Fine	3.35
Scinde Superfine	3.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

Sakellaridis, May	...	7.80
July	.....	7.90
September	.....	8.06
October	.....	8.13
November	.....	8.18
January	.....	8.33
March	.....	8.46
F.G.F. Spot	.....	8.25

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

May 22.

Castalia, Kelly Karachi.
City of Cairo, Hoppins, Karachi.
Narkunda, Parker, London.
Maloja, Browning, Sydney.
Karagola, Fishley, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

May 23.

Tenesee, Tidemann, Calcutta.
City of Durban, Edge, Hull.
Mirzapur, Smith, Kobe.
Maloja, Browning, London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Maloja:—The P and O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Maloja, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about (1-0 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Castalia:—The G T Coy's steamer Castalia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 21 passengers.

S S City of Cairo.—The K N Coy's steamer City of Cairo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Tenesee:—The L Edwad Ltd., steamer Tenesee, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Durban:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Durban, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Mirzapore:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karagola, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with mails, a geneal cargo and 469 passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 22.

2 Malwa, London, 30-5, M M & Co.
3 Freienfels, Karachi, 22-5, L Edwards.
5 Querimba, Karachi, 24-5, M M & Co.
7 Fusijama Karachi 25-5 L T and M I.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 30-5, N Y Kaisha.
11 Tennessee, Calcutta, 22-5, L Edward Ltd.
14 City of Cairo, Liverpool 28-5, K Nixon & Co.
15 Silverelm 2631 Genova 29/5, Volkart Bros.
16 Castalia, Liverpool, 25-5, Graham & Co.
17 Peebles, NF, 24-5, F F Campbell & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 24-5, O S Kaisha.
5 Tamatsu Maru, Kobe, 31-5, O S Kaisha.
6 C|o. Durban, Karachi 23-5, K N. and Co.
7 Khosrou Mauritius 26/5, T M & Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10|11 Ahmedi, Karachi, 23-5, S Hassam & Co.
1/13 Nuddea Calcutta 22-5 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti Toticorin 30-5 Scindia S N Co.
B Rahmani, Red Sea Ports, 23-5 T Morrison & Co.
C/R Jalavishar Rangoon 24-5 Scindia S N Co.
D|E Nurjehan, Calcutta, NF, T Morrison & Co.
G Maur, Bangkok 20-5 F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Kathas 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 30-5-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Massenes, 27-5-31, J F C.
C|o Warcester, 24-5-31, K N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra, 29-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Delhi 26-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Almkerk, 2-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels, 9-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Liechtenfels, 13-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Salubanka, 22-5-31, T M & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 17-5-31 L T and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Trentbank, 20-5-31, F F Campbell.
City of Derby, 31-5-31, F F Campbell.
C|o Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

FOR?.

Kidderpore, 24-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.
Tokima Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Comorin, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Khandalla, 6-6-31, M M & Co.
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Malwa, 30-5-31, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, NF, G T Co.
City of Cairo, NF, K N & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Freinfels 20-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama, NF, L T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Borneo Maru 24-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 30-5-31, N Y Kaisha.
Tamatsu Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
Yomagata Maru NF N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bareta NF M M & Co.
Vasna N F M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalajyoti, S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurjehan, NF, T M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani, 25-5-31, T M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, N F F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Malwa P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo K N & Co.
Castalia, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Freienfels L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani T M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalajyoti, S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurjehan, T M & Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha.
Tamatsu Maru, O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru N Y Kasiha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama, L T Co.

FOR BUSRE.

Barpeta M M & Co.
Vasna M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Querimba, 21-5-31.
Peebles, 21-5-31.
Tennessee, 22-5-31.
Jalavihar, 21-5-31.
Skuld, 21-5-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 22.

S S Maloja for London.—1 bale woollen carpet, Grindley & Co.

S S Malwa for London.—300 cwts condiments, D D Framji & Co.; 70 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co.; 6 bales goat skin, M Mohmed Ali & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool.—39 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co.; 3 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 1 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 5000 cwts. groundnut, Steel Bros.; 367 cwts. groundnut oil rakes, W Latham & Co.

For Piracus.—100 cwts. black pepper, M. Bhuta & Co.

For Barcelona.—450 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 350 bales cotton raw, B Carsondas & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 161 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 15 bales cow hides, H A K A Majid.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool.—50 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 17 bales wool raw, F F Campbell & Co; 10 bales wool raw, W T Suren; 20 bales goat skin, W T Suren; 430 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Durban for Antwerp.—50 bales hemp, P Jadavji.

For Dunkirk.—110 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 119 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S S Freienfels for Hamburg.—241 cwt. gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.

For Rotterdam.—2000 cwts. kardiseed, Ralli Bros.; 990 cwts. joowari, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp.—126 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Silverelm for New York.—201 cwts. gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 40 cwts. gum traqacanth, N Moolji & Co.

S S Tamatsu Maru for Kobe.—263 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Yokkaichi.—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Yamagata Maru for Haiphong.—3000 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Kobe.—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai.—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe.—

For Shanghai.—1500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka.—650 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 40 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 75 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 22.

S S Frienfels, Agents, L Edward Ltd from Hamburg.—445 drums chemicals; 50 drums M A oil; 118 cases merchandise; 55 cases safety fuses; 265 cases lamps; 50 cases beer, 70 cases paper 135 cases wire nails; 312 cases e'ware; 350 cases slates; 25 cases camphor; 65 cases plywood; 1656 bags sugar; 691 bundles tubes; 300 bundles y.m. squares; 300 bundles y.m. circles; 2674 barrels spelter; 2893 pces. timber.

From Bremen.—127 cases beer, 100 cases barytes; 207 cases glassware; 106 cases bolts and nuts; 53 cases plywood; 32 bundles wire; 46 bundles copper rods; 1603 pces. aspun logs; 97 bundles tubes.

From Antwerp:—300 cases chalk, 850 cases vegetable products; 540 cases e'ware; 171 cases wire netting; 100 cases vegetable oil; 759 cases glassware; 248 cases starch; 100 cases napthaline; 75 cases oil.

STOCKS AND SHARES

:o:

MARKET STEADY WITH SMALL BUSINESS

Burma Shares Quiet

Bombay, May 22.

The share market was quiet but steady. There was only limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Bombay Burmas were weak and Alcock remained steady with fair demand. There is renewed demand for Mill cloth and raw cotton market is showing good undertone:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 22.

Bombay Dyeing 683; 80; 82
Century 230; 27; 30
Colaba 102; 1
Crescent 67
Fazul 376; 72; 75
Indore 355; 53
Madhowji N. 25
Nagpur 330; 27; 30
New Great 143
Pearl 231; 27; 30
Simplex 61
Swadeshi 266; 63; 65
Burma 418; 16; 19
Hydro 105
Tram 141; 113
Deff. 273-2; 21-2
Ord. 214; 21-2
Bundi 13-14; 13-12
Indian 155; 56
Katni Ord. 155
Alcock 178; 77; 82

MILLS.

Bombay, May 22.

100 Ahm. Advance	290
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	682-8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	180
100 Century	230
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	330
100 Colaba	101-4
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	67-8
250 Currim.	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D	0-4-3
100 Elphinstone P.	23
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	375-8
100 Finlay	90
1000 Frazji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-8
1000 Hindustan	1425
100 Indore Malwa	353-12
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	16
50 Kastoorchand	7-14
100 Khatau	100-0
100 Kohinoor	133-2
250 Laxmi	870
100 Madhowji	25-0
50 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	512-8
50 Mysore	122.3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	143-12
100 Pearl New City	61-4
250 Pabhani	131-4
100 Parel	230-0
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1870
250 Simplex	61-4
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	295-10
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1375
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67-8
50-25 Central	14-10
£10-5 Eastern	72-8
500 Imperial	1051-8
500 Imperial Contr.	257-8
100-50 India	31-4
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	156-4
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	106-4
40 Katni Df.	615
10 Katni	155
10 Punjab P.	8-11
10 Punjab	7-12
100 Shahabad	153-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	5
15 Jupiter	7/8
15 New India	16-4
200-100 Oriental	1645
10 Vulcan	5-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Val.	565-0
50 Bom. Tram P.	65
50 Bom. Tram	113-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12
100 Tata Hydro	105-0
1000 Tata Power P.	1037-8
1000 Tata Power	413-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Alim. Prantij	797-8
100 Amritsar Patti	110
100 Central Provinces	77
100 Dho. Barramati	37
100 Guzrat	50
90 Mandra Bhon.	60
500 Tapti Valley	620

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivarajpur	12-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	38-4
30 Tata Steel D.	273-2
75 Tata Steel	21-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	182-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	180-0
50 Bom. Telephone	44-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11
125 Bom. Burma Old	419-6
50 Bom. Burma New	157-4
100 Ind. Bleaching	141-4
15 Scindia	6-11-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-5-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-8-6

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3

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Prof. B. K. JYOTIR BHUSAN, T. S. (Expd. 30 Years.
President, All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.
109 (C), Grey Street, Calcutta

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Divisional Conference At Dohad.

DOHAD, May 17.

The third B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Divisional Conference that was held on Sunday evening under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

The Conference was attended by a large number of delegates from Bombay, Godhra, and Rutlam who arrived here early in the morning. Among the guests were Messrs. Purshottam Trikumdas of Bombay, Shrikant Laxmidas Samson, Ramchandra Pandya and a few other Railway officials were present on the occasion.

MANY GRIEVANCES.

Mr. N. A. V. Raman, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and depicted the Railway workers' hardships such as insecurity of service under the present retrenchment policy which had been launched needlessly without exploring all other possible avenues of economy differential medical treatment, unsatisfactory management of local committee, co-operative stores and railway quarters, inadequate provision of lights, latrines and water taps and lack of other facilities, the discouraging attitude of the local authorities towards the members of the Union, and so on. At the conclusion, he appealed to the workers to join the Union in large numbers so that the fight for their rights may result in a successful issue and also appealed to the Administration to be less suspicious of the doings of the Union officials.

THEIR RIGHT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta dealt exhaustively with all Railway matters of immediate concern to the workers. He strongly resented the action of the Railway authorities in refusing the use of the Indian Institute for holding meetings which was the fundamental right of the Railway workers. While discussing the question of the present retrenchment at length, he deplored the action of the Railway Administration in ignoring the directions of the Railway Board to take the Union into confidence and not putting a stop to over-extravagance in many departments that had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities.

RETRENCHMENT UNNECESSARY

He opined that the retrenchment was totally unjustified, unnecessary, and uncalled for. Mr. Mehta referred to the question of application made on benalf of the Railwaymen's Federation to the Government of India for the appointment of the Conciliation Board which had not so far been heeded to by the Government and pointed out the danger that was imminent for the peaceful working of the Railway.

He stated that a grave responsibility rested on the member in charge of the Railways, Sir Joseph Bhore, and stressed that unless he immediately took courage in both hands and did justice, the conciliation sections of the Trade Disputes Act would prove to be an utter delusion. He finally appealed to the workmen to be ready for any emergency in case the request was not granted soon.

KHADDAR SALES GO DOWN AT WARDHA.

M. C. Sangh's Scheme To Popularise Khaddar

The Secretary, Maharashtra Charkha Sangh Wardha, writes:—

At present the sales of Khaddar have gone down and at some places, mill cloth is sold as Khaddar and those who really want to use pure Khaddar are thus being deceived by merchants. To popularise Khaddar and to make it available for those who really want it, the Maharashtra Charkha Sangha have prepared the following scheme:—

In addition to the concessions given previously, on the sales between June 1st and Oct. 31st 1931 Agents will get additional commission of half an anna per rupee.

Where there are no Agents of the Sangha, and where there is a population of 5,000 people or over hawkers will get commission on sales at 1 1/2 anna per rupee; below 5,000 population, hawkers will get at As. 2 per rupee.

Agents or hawkers must be habitual wearers of Khaddar.

Agents or hawkers can buy Khaddar from the following places against cash:—Gondia, Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amraoti, Akola, Khamgaon, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Nasik, and Kolhapur.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Maharashtra Charkha Sangha, Wardha.

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OUR KERALA LETTER

Foreign Cloth Eliminated.

GANDHIJI'S INTEREST IN MALABAR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, May 16.

It will be remembered that in the course of the reply given to the welcome addresses presented to him by the District Board of Malabar and the Municipality of Calicut, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta appealed to the respective bodies to hoist the national flag over the institutions belonging to them. The suggestion is gradually taking shape. At the next meeting of the Calicut Municipal Council, a Congress member will move a resolution calling upon the Council to hoist the national tri-colour over every building belonging to the Municipality.

Side by side with this, it is also proposed to take other steps. The same member will move that Poet Vallathol's national song should be taught in all the schools under the management of the Municipality.

PICKETING INTENSIVE.

In the present national activites in Kerala, nothing has been more remarkable or more widespread than the picketing campaign. Mr. Sen Gupta did not hesitate to give Kerala the first place in picketing activities. Mr. Nariman was impressed beyond measure, as was evident from the speeches which he made in the several towns outside Kerala. The fact is that the campaign against liquor not a single toddy shop has been spared. In some places, the intensity of the campaign has produced a great diminution in the consumption of toddy.

GANDHIJI'S CONCERN.

Complaints are already made against keeping some of the toddy shops open till late in the night, against the rules.

On this point, the President of the K.P.C.C., wrote to the Mahatma. Gandhiji replied that he would refer to these points in the course of his conversations with Lord Willingdon and get the grievances remedied, but that, at any cost, peaceful picketing must be continued in accordance with the words and spirit of the truce. Gandhiji has added that he must be occasionally informed about the progress of national activities in Kerala.

FOREIGN CLOTH ELIMINATED.

Another interesting feature is that the picketing of foreign cloth shops has subsided, not for want of workers, but it having reached a complete success. It will surprise you to hear that in Calicut, the chief centre for direct import of Lancashire goods, there is not a single shop which is actively dealing in foreign cloth. Excluding two or three retail shops belonging to Muslims, not a yard of foreign cloth is sold in any of the big shops in that city. The same is the case with other important towns in Kerala.

PANCHGANI PARSI HIGH SCHOOL.

Athletic Sports And Prize Distribution.

The annual athletic sports and prize distribution of the Parsi High School, Panchgani, came off on the 17th instant, when the Rev. J McKenzie, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, presided and Mrs. McKenzie distributed the prizes. A large number of people living on the station and from Mahableshwar were present in response to the invitation of Mr. Billimoria, Principal of the School, who was "At Home" on the occasion. The school band was in attendance.

The various items, particularly gymnastic displays by the boys, were watched by those present with great interest. At the conclusion of the sports, Mr. Billimoria read out the report of the school for the past year.

Rev. McKenzie then delivered his address in the course of which he congratulated the Principal on the successful manner in which the school was conducted. He stressed the advantages of boys receiving education in the ideal surroundings of Panchgani where they lived in direct communion with Nature. He congratulated the teacher in charge of the physical education of the boys on the manner in which the boys had acquitted themselves, and expressed his pleasure at finding that boys were here prepared not only for the various school examinations but also for the greater examinations of life.

Mrs. McKenzie then distributed the prizes and trophies to the successful students.

Mr. P. S. Kotwal, C.B.E., of Nagpur, thanked the Rev. and Mrs. Mc Kenzie in suitable words and the gathering dispersed after a most enjoyable evening.

THE LURE OF INDIA.

Australian Dancer's Revelations.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 17.

How an Australian lady succumbed to the lure of India was revealed to me in the course of a talk I had with Miss Gaby Hill, the Melbourne dancer who has been delighting the Madras theatregoers for over a week by her exquisite dances which reveal as in a flash the colour, the poetry and the romance of our immemorial Ind. It is by a pure stroke of inspiration that Miss Gaby Hill has been able to assimilate the intricate rhythm of Indian dancing. After having a preliminary training in Australia in the Western dances, Miss Gaby Hill arrived in India eight years ago. Her soul was touched by the glamour of the East, and she wanted to supplement her knowledge by learning all that was fine in Indian dancing. She was for some time on the screen, being engaged by the Madan Theatres for some of their pictures. She took a leading role in 'Durgesa Nandini' and 'Vamanavatar.' But the powder, the paint and the shallow superficiality of the screen life disgusted her and she left the cinema field for good. Since that time she has been on the stage delighting thousands all over this country by her exquisite art. She gave as many as 62 performances in Hyderabad alone and was patronised by His Exalted Highness the Nizam on more than three occasions. She had also the privilege of dancing before the Prince of Wales.

She narrated to me some of her experiences in the most sparkling English, her eyes lighting up with great joy. "I had a lot of coaching at the hands of Mr. Lachoo of Lucknow. He taught me the Krishna dance which I cherish so well. I know as many as 9 languages an can dance Marwari, Telegu Malayalam and Tamil dances. This is the third time that I come to South India and I had such wonderful reception whereever I went."

Then the conversation was switched on to Indian art, music and painting. She told me that she liked Tagore and his writings very much. Miss Gaby Hill had heard a lot about Udaya Shanker.

"Don't you desire to go back to your country", I asked.

Quick came the reply: "No, I love India so much that I want to settle down here. Some of my sisters are in Calcutta. India is such an enchanting land. Who will like to get away from such bewitching beauty, such enthralling glamour, such marvellous sunshine?"

"Would you like to go to America or Europe", I asked.

"No, doubt I have received some offers from America and Europe. But as at present arranged, I do not mean to go outside this country.

Miss Gaby Hill's dancing must be seen to be believed. She catches the various local colour of each and every part of India which she visits. She intreprets the wonderful spirit of Indian soil in a manner which is bewildering. She not only dances but also sings and some of her Indian tunes are fascinating.

She has a big trunk containing Indian sarees of many shades and hues. From Madras she means going to Colombo.

Royal Marriage Tax In Vakner.

(From Our Correspondent).

VAKANER, May 18.

The State has imposed a Royal Marriage Tax last year at the time of the marriage of Yuvaraja and one-fifth part is taken from a Khatedar of rupees hundred.

The activities of "Pragati Mandal" which is doing purely Swadeshi propaganda and social reform are keenly watched by the State authorities.

The farmers of some villages are thinking of going outside because of heavy taxation policy of Udhad and Bhagbatai.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The tri-coloured National Flag of Hind has gained a considerable respect and honour during the last twelve months and the country has sacrificed much in its cause. I am sure that the changes in the National Flag (like that of inclusion of yellow colour in the Flag) will cause a profound sensation among Flag-Satyagrahis.

India is a country of various creeds and communities and if Congress includes the colour of each community then the National Flag will be a quilt of various colours. It will be difficult for the common people to have a National Flag of Hind for a few annas.

Now the solution of this problem is that the colours should be kept as they are, and they should represent the three principles of Democracy, viz., liberty, equality and fraternity. The red represents the blood of the martyrs shed in winning Purna Swaraj or liberty. The green stands for equality and the white for fraternity and peace. India is to become a democratic Nation and for this reason she must have an interpretation of these principles in her unfurled Flag.—Yours, etc.,

"A LOVER OF NATIONAL FLAG."

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Fort, BOMBAY.

A REQUEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that some persons are collecting funds from the Suburbs, in the name of our Committee. I have, therefore, to make it clear that we have not authorised any persons except the office-bearers of the Committee to collect funds and have to request the public not to pay to anyone without obtaining the proper receipt bearing the signature of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. N. Natu.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA,
President,
Committee of Action.

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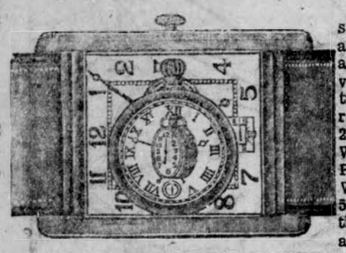

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Woes Of Indian Match Manufacturers.

—:o:—

FOREIGN COMPANIES AND THEIR ALLEGED UNFAIR TACTICS

Government Of India Must Act.

(BY SARABHAI DALAL.)

The Indian Match industry is in its infancy because with perhaps the exception of only one factory, namely the Gujarat Islam Match Coy., Limited of Ahmedabad which was established in the year 1895, all the other factories came into existence practically after the Great War. The match industry was mainly monopolised by Sweden and Japan but after the outbreak of the Great War naturally the prices of this commodity of daily requirements ran high not only this, but if Sweden and Japan had joined the Great War, it was quite certain that India would have remained without a match box. In this contingent helplessness some of the capitalists discerned a profitable necessity of founding match factories which might make India self-contained in this matter. Consequently, many factories came into existence in Bengal, Bombay, Rangoon, Lahore and other places.

The Swedish Match manufacturers were anxiously watching the developments of the match Industry in India and they perceived a possibility of monopolising the Indian market with the help of a huge capital and their factories being founded in India. With this view in mind, the Swedish match manufacturers formed into a big combine and raised a big capital in America. They began business in the name and style of Western India Match Company, Limited by starting factories at various places in India. It may be noted here that the Western India Match Company, is a private Limited Company floated largely with foreign capital. So practically speaking Western India Match Company, Limited even though it is located in India and has three Indian gentlemen on the Board of its Directors. It is to all intents and purposes a foreign Company. Up to the year 1928, the said Company had the following factories:—

Calcutta—One factory.
Assam.—One factory.
Bombay.—One factory.
Burma.—One factory.
In all they had four factories.

Now they possess eleven factories as shown below: commanding vastly increased production.
Andaman Islands.—Two.
Calcutta.—Two.
Burma.—Two.
United Provinces.—Two.
Assam.—One.
Bombay.—One.
Madras.—One.

SOME ALLEGATIONS.

The Indian Match Manufacturers have formed their association and they have made a representation to Sir Joseph Bhore, Member, Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India, Delhi, inviting his attention to the critical condition of the Indian Match Industry brought about by the unfair activities of the "Swedish Match Trust" and requesting him to take some effective and immediate steps to save the industry. The main allegations against the Company are that they have started an active propaganda against the quality of indigenous matches secondly, that they controlled the supply of the chemicals and machinery to the Indian manufacturers in the country of their origin by paying a subsidy to the respective Governments and by other means and thirdly that they formed an alliance with the Japanese manufacturers and stopped all their matches from coming to India. These and such other alleged activities of the Company caused grave apprehensions to the Indian manufacturers and they approached the Government of India for necessary action. An enquiry and report were required to be made by the Tariff Board into the matter. The Tariff Board amongst other findings noted that the match Industry satisfied all the conditions laid down by the fiscal Commission for protection.

UNFAIR PROPAGANDA.

As regards the unfair propaganda carried on by the Company the Tariff Board notes, "we must confess that it strikes us as curious that a foreign firm should repay the hospitality offered to it by India by belittling the quality of Indian manufacture as a class "(page 85) and as regards the object of the Swedish Company, the Tariff Board finds "The object of the Company is to secure a position in every possible market in the world, which would enable it eventually to regulate prices.

"Inspite of all these adverse findings, the Tariff Board did not think it necessary to recommend any action against the Swedish Company on the ground of unfair competition because the matches made by them were sold at higher prices than the matches made by Indian manufacturers. But at the same time, the Tariff Board did visualise the danger of the unfair competition as could be gleaned from the following remarks:—

"In the event of the Company using its large financial resources to attempt to extend its present share of the Indian market by means of unfair competition to the detriment of Indian manufacturers, we should recommend that Government should be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary to safeguard the Indian industry." (page 35).

The facts and figures abundantly prove that the contingencies contemplated by the Tariff Board for taking steps to protect the Indian industry have arisen. The Swedish Company have doubled the out-put of their original factories and trebled the number of factories, not only this, but a rate-war is actually going on between the Indian manufacturers and the Swedish Company:—

(1) Swedish Match Company's actual selling price in 1927 taking 10 per cent. dividend on block was Rs. 1.5. 11.44 per gross.

(2) Board's estimate of the fair selling price in 1927 was Rs. 1.4. 0.94 per gross.

(3) Board's estimate of future fair selling price was Rs. 1.2. 5.60 per gross.

The present sale prices of the Company are as follows:—

Area of sale —	Free delivery and station.
Bombay factory	.. 0 14 6
Bareilly factory	.. 0 14 0

Less Freight, Commission per gross.	Net factory prices. per gross.	
0 1 6	0 1 0	0 12 0
0 1 6	0 1 0	0 11 6

Besides, these low factory prices there are other factors also which contribute to further reductions. Some times, the commission paid by the Company is 0-1-6 as against 0-1-0 calculated in arriving at the net factory price shown above secondly, they usually give two months credit to their constituents or on cash payment a rebate equal in amount to 60 days interest.

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S SPEECH.

The Directors' Report of the Western India Match Company, Limited with the speech of Sir Phiroze Sethna, the Chairman, has been widely published. The tone of the speech appears to be propagandist. The reduction of rate is explained away by the fact of the system of mass production and the employment of mechanical labour in lieu of human labour. He prides himself in immediately benefitting the consumer by reduced rates, his vision appears to be blurred to the steady effect of strangling the Indian Match Industry by this artificial process of unfairly reducing rates. Let him dispel the illusion that is haunting his mind that because the Indian Manufacturers do not earn the excessive profits which they used to do in the past, they have been moved to approach the Government to take necessary steps against the Swedish Company. If Sir Phiroze is inclined to look to the facts and figures dispassionately, he will at once realise that the indigenous match industry is on the point of extinction, if proper steps are not taken to safeguard it.

GOVERNMENT MUST ACT.

This naturally leads us to the consideration of the steps to be taken by the Government of India which would effectively safeguard the interests of the Indian Match Industry., The estimate consumption per year in India comes to 20,000,000 gross. The only effective remedy would be to restrict the production of matches by the Swedish Company.. At present, these are nearly twenty-eight Indian Match Factories and eleven foreign factories and so the supply of the estimated consumption must be distributed in proportions, i.e., the Swedish Company must be made to restrict its quota to 30 per cent. of the total demand, the remaining 70 per cent. should be the quota for all the Indian factories. It may be argued that when the production is curtailed and distributed as mentioned above, the Indian manufacturer would charge higher rates. To guard against this possible contingency, an All-India sales organisation may be formed on the basis of a joint stock Company which may be empowered to fix the prices of matches, standardise their quality etc. The remedies suggested above are not likely to be effected all at once. But the Indian Match Industry stands in need of immediate relief. The only relief that can be immediately granted is the fixation, for the time-being, by the Government of India, of the prices of the Swedish Company in such a manner as would give the Indian match manufacturers a breathing time.

Will the Government of India come to the rescue of this dying industry?

Benefit Scheme For Nagars.

(From A Correspondent).

The Nagar community is striving to find ways and means to help the members of the community to improve their economic condition. In addition to the Samasta Nagar Bank, they have founded under the guidance of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, some of the energetic youths have devised a scheme for a Mutual Death and Relief Benefit Fund, which is open to all members, men and women, of the communities, comprising of all the sub-sections. This scheme gives the benefit on death or on maturity of a claim at a nominal cost and without the trouble of medical examination. Full particulars of the scheme, which is very attractive and has found support from the leading members of the community all over India, can be had from the Secretaries Ghod Bunder Road, Amar Bhuwan, Santa Cruz.

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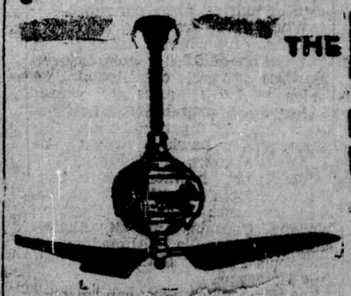

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TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

Fresh Effort In Kerala

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CALICUT, May 18.

Information has been received that a temple entry satyagraha is going to be started in Trichur in Cochin State. Thiyyas and members belonging to other backward communities generally classed under "untouchables" have no admission in the famous Vatakkunath Temple of Trichur. The proposed agitation is to effect admission for these classes in the temple. The organizers have written to the Resident of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee for necessary advice. It will be remembered that such a form of Satyagraha was formerly offered at various places in Cochin and Travancore, though they proved unsuccessful. It is not known what the authorities will do if the campaign takes root.

FOREIGN CLOTH VIA INDIAN STATE.

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 21.

Apropose of the import of foreign cloth via the Khairpur State, Dr. Choithram, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and party held conversations with workers at Khairpur and also saw the Administrator at Taunton and urged the State authorities to observe neutrality.—A. P.

SIND WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A Reception Committee has been formed for the Fifth Sind Provincial Women's Conference, to be held in November.—A. P.

Case Against "General Avari's Volunteers

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR. May 20.

When the complaint case, filed by an Itwari merchant against eight of "General" Awari's volunteers, came for hearing on Monday last in the Court of the City Magistrate, Nagpur, Matadin, Sub-Inspector of Police was cross-examined on behalf of the accused. Replying to a question put to him by Mr. Vaidya, defence counsel, Mr. Matadin that he did not enter the shop of the comblainant either before or after the arrests of the accused.

The Magistrate then asked the accused if anyone of them wished to cross-examine witness. Three accused thereupon made several allegations against the police that they were being "challaned" under Section 143 out of mere revenge. One of the members of the Vanar Sena stated that he was implicated in the case as he had taken out two processions on the Garhwal Day in Itwari.

The case stands adjourned to 30th instant for recording defence.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" PRISONER AT CANNANORE.

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, May 17.

Mr. Kamalanath Tevari, an accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case and a comrade of Sardar Bhagat Singh has been brought to the Cannanore Central Jail, under a strong police escort, from Mooltan. He is a young man of 21 years and a B.A. student. and was shouting war slogans while he was being conveyed in the train.

AMERICAN VISIT WILL NOT HELP INDIA.

Dr. Ward's Advice To Mahatmaji

Dr. Harry Ward writes:—

"May I add a word to the cable which, with others, I sent you today. First let me emphasize the fact that the reason I previously gave against your coming to this country still holds now, and with increased force. Our papers have become increasingly sensational and you would be misrepresented by them, as well as exploited by the sensation hunting section of our population. Thus your power to help us toward better way of life would be seriously diminished, if not defeated. But the other reason against your coming is more important. I am sure that it would injure and not help the cause of India in your negotiations at London. There is under the surface a deep English resentment against the United States. This is due to her economic decline and our position of financial dominance. This feeling quickly seizes upon any utterances about British policy as a means for its expression. Thus a perfectly harmless appeal that some of us signed to MacDonald last year to meet with you face to face and seek an adjustment, was the occasion of much criticism of those who signed it, and of American in general, from British ministers of religion. Also there has been much complaints in British papers concerning our sympathy with the nationlist cause Because British propaganda no longer dominated the situation here we have been told that we were only the victims of clever propaganda from nationalist sources. You can see at once, therefore, any manifestation of sympathy with India which your presence here might evoke, would work strongly against you at London."—'Young India".

ANGLO INDIAN PRESS PROPAGANDA

Raising Bogey Of Violence IN Kerala Picketing

CUTTING SENT TO MAHATMA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CALICUT, May 18.

Last week I reported in these columns that interested agencies in Kerala were busy denouncing the picketing campaign which has assumed large dimensions in that province. It was also pointed out that a section of the Anglo-Indian press was being employed to broadcast this propaganda. It would appear that one who is described as a leading "public man" of that city has sent to Mahatma Gandhi a pair of cuttings taken out from "The Madras Mail," of course, describing the "aggressive" and "violent" nature of the picketing campaign in Kerala. The "cuttings" are enclosed in a covering letter in which the writer warns Mahatma Gandhi against the way in which the campaign is carried out in Kerala. A copy of this covering letter was splashed across two columns in "The Madras Mail" received here yesterday.

FALSE SCARES.

In the first place, the reports in "The Mail" nearly forshadow an incoming revolution in Kerala. Secondly there is a violent description of men and things engaged in the picketing campaign. In either case, it is not certainly to the best interests of the people in Kerala. It is yet doubtful if Mahatma Gandhi will put confidence in the alarming reports sent to him. He has written to the President of the Kerala Provincial Committee to keep him informed of the activities in Kerala.

LET LEADERS SPEAK.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta toured in several villages and towns of Kerala. They have given beautiful descriptions of the very peaceful atmosphere prevailing in the places which they visited though there was vigorous picketing in all those places. It is up to Mr. Nariman or to Mr. Sen Gupta to enlighten Mahatma Gandhi of the real conditions in Kerala. Mr. Prakasam was also very much impressed by the conditions in Kerala. These leaders must help Mahatmaji to understand the present state of affairs in Kerala in srite of the fears and the effusions of a handful of interested persons.

Social Reform At Jhalawar

(From Our Correspondent).
DHRANGADHRA, May 10.

The Saishtar (Tailor-Carpenter) community of Zhalawar has awakened from its slumbers in regard to social reforms. Some youth of Ahmedabad, who are residents of Zhalawad, are publishing pamphlets and the effect of the same is gaining ground day by day. Efforts are made to start youth leagues in different places, so that the youths of this community may oppose old persons in a united front. The Youths of other communities are in sympathy with such work.

The birth-day of the Maharaja was observed.

It is learnt from reliable authority that the rumour of the proposed marriage of the present Maharajah with the princess of Gondal State is quite false.

INTENSIVE PICKETING AT LIMBDI

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).
LIMBDI, May 19.

Picketing of Foreign cloth shops in Limbdi began on the 8th. The local Youth League tried unsuccessfully to persuade the Foreign cloth dealers to get their stock of Foreign cloth sealed. Picketing is completely peaceful.

WOMEN ABUSED

On the 18th and 19th thanks to the effective pressure of vigorous picketing 9 shops signed the pledge and have got their foreign cloth sealed. On the 19th a foreign cloth dealer pushed and slapped two picketers. Lady picketers were abused. Two meetings for the boycott of Foreign cloth and boycott of shops where this cloth is being should were held.

POLICE REFUSE HELP

The Foreifn cloth merchants approached the Police Superintendant to seek help and to get the picketers prosecuted. They were refused the help. The merchants are in search of other means to mobest the picketers. Public are helping the picketers wonderfully. More and more ladies are coming out to picket the foreign cloth shops.

TREMENDOUS FALL IN CUSTOMS REVENUE

India Imports More Yarn

Total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue, excluding Salt revenue as per Department of Commercial Intelligence and statistics, India, for the month of April 1931 amounted to Rs. 38,199,000 against Rs. 43,763,000 in April 1930 and Rs. 45,809,000 in April 1929.

SMALLEST INCOME.

The actual revenue for 1929-30 was Rs. 520,335,000 and for 1930-31 was Rs. 478,144,000, while the Budget estimate for 1930-31 is Rs 514,589,000. Thus when the Budget estimate is the largest, the total income for the first month of the Fiscal year is the smallest compared with the corresponding months of the past two years.

MORE YARN IMPORTED.

The details of some principal items compared with April 1930 read as under:

There is a fairly large increase of income on cotton yarns and artificial silks.

(In Thousands of Rupees)	April 1930	April 1931
Silk piecegoods	6,67	6,66
Cotton Plain grey of British Manufacture.	13,14	75
Not of British mfc.	9,82	7,34
Others:—		
of British Manufacture	34,10	14,84
Not of British "	10,38	9,03
Matches	35	16
Hides	2,82	2,11
Jute Raw	6,24	9,14
Jute Manufactured	11,00	7,74
Rice	16,94	10,09
Ale Beer etc.	1,99	2,12
Wheat & Flour		2,03
Tobacco	9,37	8,38
Mineral Oils	14,50	13,31
Motors etc.	6,68	6,26
Artificial Silk	45	1,28
Cotton Yarn & thread	2,76	3,38

PICKETING IN AHMEDABAD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose herewith a copy of a letter written to the "Times of India" re: their entirely misleading report re: giving up of picketing in Ahmedabad. We believe this is a part of mischievous propaganda conducted by the "Times" to belittle our activities re: this main plank of our programme for the year.—Yours, etc.,

(Mrs.) LILAVATI DESAI,
Secretary, Picketing Mandal,
Ahmedabad.

Picketing Mandal,
Ahmedabad, May 8.

To. The Editor,
"The Times of India," Bombay.

Sir,

My attention is drawn to your correspondent's report appearing in your paper dated April 29th, 1931 regarding the alleged giving up of picketing in Ahmedabad. I hasten to contradict the same. The report is entirely misleading and incorrect. The lady volunteers have not given up picketing. On the contrary, the Picketing Mandal is earnestly endeavouring to intensify picketing and propaganda, and has put into execution their new plan giving in details the ways and means to stop the use and sale of all foreign cloth. The Mandal holds almost every day meetings and magic lanterns shows and keeps vigilant watch over surreptitious sale of foreign cloth. The lady pickets helped by male volunteers have intensified their picketing and in the scorching heat of summer are splendidly fulfilling their duties.

Gandhiji has written in "Navjiwan" about the necessity of observing the pure khaidar clause by Congress workers, pickets included, and I need not say that the Mandal has taken up the suggestion whole-heartedly.

I hope you will give this letter as much publicity as you have given to your correspondent's report.

Yours, faithfully,
(Sd.) LILAVATI DESAI,
Secretary, Picketing Mandal,
Ahmedabad.

Picketing Mandal,
Ahmedabad, 8-5-31.

NUISANCE IN B. B. III CLASS CARRIAGES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am travelling purposely by the III class for the present to see the grievances of the poor passengers.

In spite of rules and regulations to the contrary beggars move about in each and every train to beg from morning till late in night. Fruit-sellers, newspaper boys and hawkers of every description cause much trouble to the passengers by keeping their things on the seats indiscriminately. Third class carriages are dirty and unclean. No authority is paying proper attention to all this. They never care a bit for the poor passengers. The ticket examiners are very clever in finding out a poor passenger without ticket. But they never ask the tickets from boot polish boys who travel in their presence.

They travel boldly from one compartment to other. I think there must be something behind it.

Yours, etc.,
V. V. NAIK.

Bandra, May 8.

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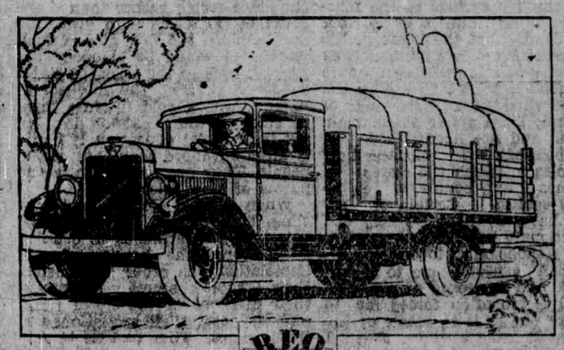

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Romain Rolland On The Piracy Of Peace

UNHOLY CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SOVIET

(BY ROMAIN ROLLAND.)

Gaston Riou's leading article in the first number of the "Nouvelle Revue Mondiale" propounds one of the most serious problems confronting European liberals to-day. I feel I must reply to him without delay, even though I am still ill from an exhausting sickness. Bear with me if my pen respond poorly to my thoughts.

I thank Gaston Riou for the friendly courtesy with which he mentions me. But he is entirely mistaken as to my true character and the stand I am taking. No one has the right to label me a sentimentalist shutting his eyes to reality in order to dream of the Promised Land merely because I have tried, in the course of my literary career, to rouse the mysterious force of dreams, the deep and primitive springs of the mystic, the musical and subconscious force dormant at the heart of the Occident. I am a historian by nature as well as profession, hence clear-seeing, inured to seeing the chronic villainies and strayings of mankind; I am a free Frenchman, a Gaul, and not hoodwinked by the political lies and the holy principles in which the states of all times and countries clothe unholy egoism. Certain of my books have, by their possibly disproportionate success, laid on me a moral responsibility toward a public which expects me to spoon-feed it, and my sense of responsibility has too often forced me to measure out to it as much of the truth as it could swallow. But I shall not spoon out truth here, in writing for my intellectual peers, who are, or should be, the leaders of Western democratic thinking.

When I refuse to identify myself with Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's and M. Briand's Pan-Europe, to which Gaston Diou has just brought the warm enthusiasm of his generous nature, I do so not in the name of a Utopia, a City of God, which may exist in two thousand years of may never be. This discussion concerns the very ground on which we now stand, the threatened region where we have gathered during the vigil before the fray. It concerns the assaults we shall undergo to-morrow. The idealistic intellectuals of the Franco-European League are not sufficiently alive to this. Let me remind them! If my words seem harsh and bitter I crave their pardon. I was as blindly deceived as they until the last months of 1914, and it is because I later discovered the abominable fraud that I feel I have the right to open their eyes.

SUBLIME PHANTOMS.

Since the big European states and America, the banner-bearers of white civilization, have replaced absolute monarchy with idealistic democracy, the brutal and crafty political power which governs the world has felt the need of pretending to the people a submission to their will, which it does not consult, and to the thought-systems of their intellectual elite, which it abuses. To be exact, the masters, even in the era of absolute power, have always had recourse to lies about lofty motives, religion, country, and the like, to cover their personal passions. But to-day the contrast is even more glaring between the shameless cynicism of the moneyed powers who actually run the state, and the democratic fiction with its sublime phantoms of right, justice, and liberty, which those powers employ as their slogan and screen.

Among us, comrades, no man is still duped unless he wants to be. We know very well that the people in our democracies govern nothing, and know nothing about government. For their one source of information is the press, and that is almost entirely sold out to the money powers. Hence the force of the people's critical reactions is reduced to zero. No one has taught the people to control and question the logic and the facts, or rather the blind and contradictory passions with which they are inoculated to suit the needs of the masters of politics. This is a difficult course of education which the state forbid rather than encourages its teachers to give the people, since the first aim of such knowledge would be to open the people's eyes to the tricks of statecraft. And, alas, the intellectual liberals, who should instruct them as elder brothers, cannot do so, for their social education is hardly more advanced than that of the people. They are preeminently the pawns of state trickery.

When divided Europe was battling, both camps needed noble voices to sing anthems to country and celebrate the heroism of self-immolation, in order to shelter their ignoble secret covenants, their divisions of the world (land and business), their spoliations and their crimes. They had no trouble finding them. I know with what sincerity and self-abnegation the best intellectuals of our unhappy Occident accomplished their mission, and at the cost of what sacrifice of self and family. And among the university men, my comrades of yesterday, how profound the mourning for the victims that were offered to the Moloch they were made to invoke. But I also know, I 'know' how they were duped and how many dupes they made, and they have never forgiven me for telling them so.

LENIN'S ANSWER.

What else could they have done? Back in those days while I was slowly and painfully freeing myself of all the illusions which had bound my youth (official historic lies, lies in the national and racial conventions, lies of tradition and state) I began faintly and tremblingly to hear the liberating response the people should have made and I dared not utter it. I shall speak out to-day. It is the answer Lenin made in 1917: let the armies of Europe revolt against the war lords and fraternize on the field of battle.

But let us not revert to that part. That is a long confession which I owe it to myself to write if I still have time, for it might start the travail of thousands of souls which harbor these thoughts but dare not bring them to light. Let us stop talking of yesterday. The present suffices us. Let us talk of the great and redoubtable today!

The generous intellectuals of present-day France, of whom Gaston Riou has constituted himself leader, are intoning the new anthem "Europe, my country"—and they have no idea that they are serving the latest interests of the astute masters of the day.

VELVET-GLOVED SCHOOL.

There seem to be two conflicting trends in French politics to-day. There is the iron-handed group which means to keep by violence the oppressions imposed on Europe by violence, and there is the velvet-gloved school which attempts to gain assured peace with all Europe by allowing the victors a magnanimity involving no risks or costs. There is a difference in political intelligence between the two, but not in nationalism. Both camps adhere to the credo of victory and the inviolability of its decrees.

What doe the "realist school" of French politics want? To keep the fruits of victory unthreatened by the destruction of a new war. Hence, to establish peace and the laws of a Franco-Europe on the basis of the 1919 treaties. But they are very careful not to inquire if these treaties are just or unjust, if they are not abominable abuses committed by violence triumphant if they do not rise on a scaffolding of intolerable crimes and iniquities which still continue. The fact is that the boundaries established by the treaties of 1919 cannot, from the point of view of two-thirds of Europe, be maintained. Our French informants stop their ears to the agonized cries of the vanquished countries. Germany rubbed raw, whose enormous energy is being reborn—Germany is starved and will not be able to bear this repression more than a year or two without social and national convulsions that will make the Western world tremble; peoples and parties are being persecuted and tortured by France's allies, as in, for instance, Pilsudski's Poland; Hungary, reduced to despair, is ready even for crime if that will snatch its heroic race from the tomb. It is clear that such a Europe is an insult to Europe, a criminal mockery, and the first gang leader a la Mussolini who cares to ruin French supremacy will have an easy time rallying all those desperate men about him.

PRESERVING FRUITS OF VICTORY.

If these "Europeans" like Riou have the sense of "reality" that they like to say they have, let them prove it by ceasing to be the dupes and supporters of a purely verbal generosity which offers peace as it squats astride the world and pummels it. Let them be the first to start a revised European peace provided with all the guarantees of political prudence, but sincere, loyal, and a real attempt to wipe out the worst injustices and fends. Let them be clear-headed and big enough to look for themselves at the mistakes and wrongs their own country has caused in Europe, and then offer to right them. True, such a revision, no matter how moderate, would bring with it fatally great sacrifices on the part of the victors they would have to share the cost of running Europe. Any man who dared preach such a doctrine to France could not hope for popularity. But if he demands peace with his heart as well as his lips he should know how to pay for it in personal sacrifice. I insist on a grand assize of Europe where the people's representatives loyally and unitedly may review the possible conditions of life together. Until these are found and accepted there is no use in repeating "Europe!" There is no Europe. There are peoples bound and gnawing at their chains. There are those who tighten those chains With whom are you?

PIRACY OF PEACE.

That is only the first point. Let us proceed to the second. The almost exclusive preoccupation of Western "Europeans" is, quite naturally, the establishment of lasting peace in the West through a Franco-German reconciliation. It is a great aim. I have always worked towards it. But it is only a part of our aim, and, to speak my inmost thought, its realization is not the principal problem now. To-day the gravest risk does not lie in a renewal of the Franco-German struggle. I know Germany well enough to believe that only noisy but unimportant minorities think seriously of another war with France. The economic condition of the country makes war impossible. And it is very striking that Ludendorff, the generalissimo of the last war, should flood Germany with his deluded little books, trying to turn it away from a new war in which, as during the Thirty Years' War, it would as things stand, be the field of battle and ruin for all Europe; and Ludendorff refuses to be the gravedigger in that cemetery! He declares in advance that if war breaks out he will have no part in it. The shrieks of the Hitler group aim at intimidation rather than action. All these party agitations are no more than circus didos to-day. At present the real game is being played within the business world. A little more than a year ago, in an article on The Piracy of Peace published in 'Europe' for November, 1929, I violently denounced the secret negotiations pursued for some years between Arnold Rechberg, the German potash magnate, and the French nationalist business men—those alarming projects (publicly confirmed by Rechberg) for a Franco-German military alliance which would allow the big German munition manufacturers a new lease on life and give the French captains of industry a share of the profits. Just now it is rumoured that these negotiations are more active than ever. The big German industries, which are prevented by the economic crisis from investing sufficiently large sums in armament, are seeking financial aid from France in rehabilitating German war industries and are offering France, along with part of the profits, the chance to increase French armament as well.

These monstrous projects of martial partnership are one of the secret pivots of the new Pan-Europe. I should like to know what the French intellectuals of the Franco-European League think of them, and if they have a mind to wreathe them with garlands. I will not allow them to ignore the facts and refuse to consider whither their Franco-Europe would inevitably be dragged by such protectors. The two most powerful Western states will not strengthen their munitions and armies and then leave their swords sheathed. Their maws are ravenous for prey, and unable to rend it singly they are agreeing to divide it. Where is this prey? Gaston Riou sweetly compares me to Mary in the Gospels, to Mary, the mystic adorer of the Master, who, seated at his feet, dreamed with her eyes closed. He assigns himself the role of worthy Martha, who cooked for the Master. Has Gaston Riou lifted his eyes to his Master's face? Can he tell me who this Master is? Who will he be to-morrow? Will he be the Comite des Forges, the Standard Oil, or Sir Henri Deterding? I imagine our good Martha will upset the "pot-au-feu" with a frightened start when she sees who has taken the place of the Master she loved and dreamed of. As for me, I have never aspired to play Mary. I claim my Gallic heritage from Diderot rather than Rousseau; I am a man without a master, and I delegate my housekeeping to no one. My grandfather, Colas Breugnon, taught me as a child to be wisely afraid of Nivernais sheep (they're chamois—it takes but three to strangle a wolf.)

Poor sheep! "If the wolf were all, we'd know how to guard against him. But who will protect us against the shepherd?"

SOVIET, THE TARGET.

I have never been more than half-asleep, and I have been watching the antics of the bad shepherds for years— their efforts to blockade the U. S. S. R., their scondrelly collusion with the white emigres and the reactionary factions, the military missions sent to organize the mercenary armies of Poland or the Balkans. The recent Moscow trial told me nothing I had not suspected, allowing for the supplementary exaggerations with which rogues like Ramzin adorned their confessions to save their necks. The fundamental facts of these confessions are only too easily verified. The U. S. S. R. is the prey they aim at. If the plans against Russia have failed so far, it is only because, luckily for it, the big international robbers, the Anglo-Franco-German captains of rapine, have fought clumsily over possession of the bearskin without coming to an agreement. Once the agreement is made and the European business and army bloc is organized does anyone dream it will lie inactive faced by a Soviet world which is its social negation and whose success would menace its own existence?

So I ask Gaston Riou, what position will he and his friends take? Which camp? Will he continue to serve the Master of oil and petrol, the Western business bloc, ideologically? Or what will he do? Cards on the table! Here are mine! If the U. S. S. R. is menaced, no matter who its enemies may be, I am on its side. I am not blind to what seem to me to be its mistakes. I have often told Russia directly. But I believe and I know that it incarnates the most heroic adventure, the most solid social hope of the future. If it disappeared I should no longer be interested in Europe's future. I should consider it sociologically damned for centuries to come.

THE BRITISH LION.

But that is not all. Another conflagration is flaming outside our doors. To harm her young lovers, the fair Europe whose knight errant is Gaston Riou has borrowed the form of a pretty girl of 1789—the Goddess of Reason with her blossoming breasts bearing the new evangel of the Rights of Man. But she has less pretty features under the make-up. The rest of the world knows her tiger snout. The democracies of to-day are empires (some would say vampires). These beasts of prey have divided the carcass of the earth. Their appetite is immense. They gorge themselves with the gold and blood of peoples twenty times more numerous than they. The British lion has his claws sunk into the flanks of India, sunk so deep he cannot withdraw them, nor live detached from his prey. We French, who let him capture this magnificent prize in the days of the unfortunate Lally and Louis the Beloved, made up for it rather well later on. It is noteworthy that our imperialistic expansion coincided with the establishment of the Third Republic. "In a republic," Victor Hugo might have said, "there are publicans." The climax of the Roman republic was the rule of Crassus and Verres. Naturally we made away with a fourth of the planet only in order to bring it the light of our civilization, our culture, and our language, which are the most beautiful and perfect of all. But our lucky charges have the ill grace to prefer their own. Ingratitude we know is the law of life. And the great Asiatic races accept no blame for attempting a renaissance of their own. The foremost, Japan, has declared itself adult by force of arms. China, awake now, will never go back to sleep. And, conscious of its power, Gandhi's India has just given the signal for the great emancipation. The rest of Asia will not take long to follow. Our Indo-Chinese empire has already manifested the first awakening twitches, which the proconsuls of our democracy have, naturally, wiped out in blood. The same wakening thrill is coursing through the large body of Islam, which from end to end covers about a third of the old continent.

The question will arise to-morrow, it has arisen to-day: Where are Gaston Riou and his friends going to stand—with the Great God Rubber (automotive) flanked by all his pantheon and his holy harem—the Goddess of Liberty, Spiritual Englightenment, Art, Science, Progress, Civilization? Or with the great brothers, Asia and Africa, trying to snap their chains? I will have no sidestepping. When the duel starts—and the blind selfishness of Europe makes it almost inevitable—what soldiers will docilely help the adventurers of Europe combat a world fighting for independence?

SYMPATHY WITH GANDHIJI.

I answer for myself, pledging no one else, but pledging all of myself: I will not be such a soldier. Europe, if you enter upon this monstrous war I will march against you, against your despotism and your rapacity, and for my brothers in India, China, Indo-China, and all the oppressed and exploited countries. I shall do so not only in the name of justice and the racial rights which you will lyingly invoke, but in the name of civilization itself, of the 'greatest' civilization— the unlimited progress of the human spirit. For this spirit has a vital need in this hour to be enriched and renewed by the intellectual and moral contribution of these magnificent races, who, though centuries of rapine have extorted from them their gold, still hold fast to their spiritual treasures, their ancient and now resuscitated civilizations.

I shall hope against all hope that the mighty onset of both hemispheres can still be averted. But if this eventuates I am too near death to hide my thoughts. I say to the U. S. S. R. of Lenin, and I say to the Asia of Sun Yat-sen and Gandhi: Brothers, count on me! I am only one man among millions. But that man is and has all his life been a liberal voice in the West, the voice of the Jean-Christophes and the Colas Breughons, a free worker, brother of the world, who want to open the way to a universal labour union, free of the yokes and prejudices of race, caste, and class.

And I say to Europe: Broaden, Europe, or die! Wed all the new free forces on earth! You are stifling in your outmoded liberty cap, glorious but crushed down over your face. Tear it off! Breathe and let us breathe! We need a home, a country, more far-flung than Europe.

My country is not yesterday. My country is to-morrow. And the angelus has already rung out this day.—"The Nation."

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MANGALORE NEWS

Desh Sevikas Busy Picketing.

MANGALORE, May 19.

Since closing the Conference, Mrs. Krishnabai Panjekar and Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar toured the District, visiting Kasargod, Bantwal, Karkal and Udipi. They received rousing receptions everywhere and addressed mass meetings. The District Congress Committee has arranged to organise a Volunteer Corps and Vanar Sena throughout the District. The Mangalore Taluka Congress Committee is organising local volunteers to help Desh Sevikas in intensifying the picketing of local foreign cloth shops. Two merchants have already signed a pledge, a third has agreed to sign.

At a meeting of the local foreign cloth merchants held at the Congress Office on 17th instant the terms of the changed pledge were explained to them and they asked for time till 23rd instant. Two recalcitrant foreign cloth merchants were so discourteous to the Desh Sevikas that they refused them seats in the shade in their shops but the Desh Sevikas continued picketing in the hot sun. This roused public resentment. Muslim customers of one Muslim shop and the customers of a Hindu dealer threatened to boycott.

At last the merchants realising the mistake agreed to give seats in their premises but Desh Sevikas refused to comply. Most of the merchants do not seem to have realised the gravity of the situation.

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Oomra May Rs. 157/8
Oomra July Rs. 161
New Oomra D/J. Rs. 167
Bengal May Rs. 148/8
Bengal July Rs. 148

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 22.

May	129.90—1.90
August	123.30—0.40
November	119.60—0.50

INDIAN MILL CLOTH SALES.
Bombay, May 22.

It is understood that about 23,000 Bales of Bombay Mill cloth are sold this week at a price ranging from Rs. 0-10-6 to Rs. 0-11-0.

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Bombay, May 22.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M.	1,000	46,800
Bengal May	300	4,800
Oomra May	800	8,300

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Bombay, May 22.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
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Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145
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Yeotmal Fine	165
Aryi Fine	165
Amraoti Fine	162
Khanmgaon-Akola Fine	162
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khandesh Fine	155
Muthia Fine	155
Muthia F.G.	145
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Salu F.G.G.S.	156
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	165
Burwah Sanavad Fine	165
Indore/Ujjain Fine	170
Broach Fine	180
Broach F.G.	175
Westerns M.G.	215
Cambodia	250
Compta Good	225
Jinja	290
Busoga	305

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 22.

100	Volkart Bros. Nanded 165
51	Do. Manmar 151
100	Ralli Bros. Broach 172 1/2
100	A. Damodar Bodeli 175 1/2
100	Do. Salaya 157 1/2
700	Finlay Mill Belari 205 1/4
70	Swadesh Mill Punjab, American 191-1/2
84	Dawn Mill Pandurna 155
92	Bussan & Co. Mandusar 160

FOREIGN PRODUCE-MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT—
May 4s. 5-1/4d. down 3/4d.
July 4s. 5-3/8d. down 5/8d.
Oct. 4s. 6-3/8d. unchanged.
CHICAGO WHEAT—
May dol. 82-1/4 unchanged.
July dol. 59-1/2 down 1-1/8.
Septr. dol. 59-1/4 down 1-1/2.
LONDON LINSEED—
May/June 28-10-0 up 2 sh. 6d.
Market steady.
ARGENTINE LINSEED—
July 10.92 up 2.
Aug. 11.04 up 1.
Market steady.
LONDON LINSEED OIL—
June/Aug. 14 sh. 6d. down 1-1/2d.
Sept/Dec. 15sh. 4-1/2d. up 1-1/2d.
Market steady.
NEW YORK SUGAR—
July 115 down 2.
Sept. 123 down 2.
Dec. 131 down 2.
Market quiet.
WHEAT CABLE (Chicago)—
"Prices at first declined on Commission Houses selling and favourable weather in North-West, but then advanced partially on covering. Closed easy."

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1931.

INDIA IS VITAL UNIT OF EMPIRE

Colonies Must Be Developed

DRUMMOND SHIELS AT ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

LONDON, May 21.

In a speech at the annual Empire Day dinner of the Royal Empire Society, Dr. Drummond Shiels made a brief survey of the British Empire, emphasising the common interests of its members.

He believed that the ties of sentiment between them were now stronger than ever. Whatever changes occurred in India, he trusted that she would remain a vital unit of the Empire.

DEVELOPING COLONIES.

Economic development of the Colonies was required. We had to give more thought to it, for other Nations were developing theirs.

We could not afford to let things develop, either economically or politically, in old haphazard fashion.

We must realise, where and why we were going and avoid creating difficult Imperial problems which foresight would prevent from arising.—Reuter.

PETROL PRICES REDUCED IN ENGLAND.

RUGBY, May 21.

National Petrol distributing companies announce a reduction of one penny per gallon in their wholesale and retail prices from to-morrow.—B. O. W.

SWADESHI DIRECTORY

The second lot of the "Swadeshi Directory" issued by the Bombay Swadeshi League is now ready. That the Directory has supplied a long felt want is evident from the response as received and fact that the first lot of 50,000 has already been distributed. Copies of the "Directory" can be had at the following places:—

Svadeshi, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay.

Svadeshi, Poona.

Svadeshi League, Lucknow.

Booksellers and Svadeshi Bhandars desiring to stock copies of the "Directory" for sale are requested to communicate with the Joint. Honorary Secretaries, The Bombay Swadeshi League, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Bombay.

CATAPULTING AEROPLANES.

Royal Aircraft Show At Hendon.

RUGBY, May 21.

A remarkable experimet was demonstrated at the Royal Aircraft establishment at Farnborough to-day, when a huge nine-ton bomber machine was successfully catapulted into air by new mechanism, designed and constructed at the air force experimental station. Squardon leader Caster and Flight Lieut. Ryde were in the bomber which was of twin-engined Vickers Virginia type.

When the 1,000 H. P. engines were running, the pilot gave the signal and the catapult was started adding four thousand horse power to their pull. There was ear-splitting roar from the catapult and plane shot high into air, having dispensed with all take-off run. Catapult's motive power is compressed air.

Neither pilot received the slightest shock from this method of launching. The device may be shown at the annual Airforce pageant at Hendon this summer.—B. O. W.

SEVEN MURDERS ALL OVER A DOG

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 18.

Seven men were murdered because one Mahomedan of Koria Tribe beat a dog. About a year back a Koria Mahomedan was beating a dog because the dog, he alleged, had bitten his children, when the owner came on the scene himself. The owner of the dog got very wild and some hot words were exchanged. A few days later the owner and his brother suddenly attacked the Korias as they were sleeping at then water wells in the open in their village in More Taluka Nawabshah District and killed on the spot seven of them including convicted of two pensioned Policemen, two children and three young men. Both the accused were lately sentenced to death.

DEATH OF BISHOP OF COCHIN.

MADRAS, May 21.

The death occurred at Wellington, this morning from heart-failure, of the Right Rev. Doctor Joseph Rebeiro, Bishop of Cochin, at the age of 75. The remains will be taken to Cochin for interment.—A. P.

BE TRUE TO COUNTRY & RELIGION

India Has Reached A Definite stage

DR. M. ALAM'S ADVICE TO JOIN CONGRESS

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

BRINDABAN, May 20.

Dr. Mohammed Alam, the president-elect of the Muttra District Political Cnoference motored to Brindaban on the 17th and delivered a very instructive speech before a public gathering in the Prem Mahavidyalaya. He laid emphasis on the strict ooservance of the Truce terms. Hindu-Muslim unity and joint electorates. The most impressive portion of his speech was concerned with the Hindu-Muslim question which can be summed up as follows:—

No true religion can preach hate of other religions. The religion which teaches us to shed one another's blood, to molest women, to draw distinction between fellow brothers, does not deserve that sacred name. It is better to defy the authority of God rather than to be an exploiter of the poverty and hunger-striken poor in the garb of the so-called Mullahs and Pandits. These people have ruined us. They have misguided us. Owing to these Mullas and Pandits people have begun tobe tired of their religion, and there is to be seen a severe revolt against religion among the younger generation. Young India has lost its faith in religion, but this sort of mentality is yet limtied. In the name of religion, a very dangerous atmosphere is being created.

RELIGION AND NATIONALISM MUST GO TOGETHER.

Religion and Nationalism cannot be separated from each other. The religion which does not teach us nationalism, to love, live, work and die for the counrty is not worth its name. It is absurd to attach much importance to one, and neglect the other. Religion and nationalism are like father and mother of a boy. None can plead such a logic as to say that the boy should love his mother and neglect the father. No good father (religion) would teach his son not to love his mother and "vice versa". It is not a bad thing either to be a staunch Mussalman or Hindu One's religion may be changed, but the country can never be changed. It is an impossibility. Be true to your country and to your religion. Religion with the people has nwo become fashion. I hate this fashionable religion. True believers in God and sincere non-believers rae both to be admiared. Both of them have and are inspiring the world by their deeds. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Bhagat Singh are the two examples. The followers of fashionable religion have no place.

Now we have reached a definite stage in our national activity. Our goal is in sight. One step more, and the destination is reached. Now we are on the verge of Hell or Heaven. One step backward will lead us to destruction. It is on you, Hindu and Muslim, either to destroy our past efforts or to make us successful. If you don't want to help us, then for God's sake please don't be a stumbling block in our way. You can do so by avoiding communal riot for the coming two years. Don't be led away by the Muslims 14, Sikhs' 30 and Hindus' 10 points. It is no use to ponder over them' Join the Congress in large numbers, and then you will see that the Congress is yours.

SOVIET RETURNS BRITISH PLATE

RUGBY, May 21.

When Commander Bellairs in the Commons to-day asked whether Soviet Government's assistance had been sought in recovering silver plate taken from the British Embassy in Moscow, when it was attacked some years ago, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dalton, said he was happy to state that the Soviet Government had recently delivered to the British Embassy such portions of the plate as they had been to trace.—B. O. W.

MORE HOPEFUL COAL SITUATION

National Basis Of Wage Settlement

COOK SAYS PEACE MUST BE SECURED

RUGBY, May 21.

A more hopeful phase in the coal situation was discussed by the Executive of Miners' Federation in London to-day. They considered letters from the Coal Owners' Association stating that powers were being sought from districts to negotiate on national basis for a settlement both on wages and on hours.

Hitherto owners have adhered to the view what wages could be discussed and settled only in districts according to varying circumstances and local requirements.

Mr. A. J. Cook, Miners' Secretary, after the Executives' meeting said they would do everything in their power to facilitate successful negotiations so that peace in mining industry might be secured.—B. O. W.

DEDAYE REBELLION CASE APPEAL.

RANGOON, May 21.

The hearing of seventy-two appeals in the Dedaye Rebellion Case is fixed for Tuesday next before the Special Criminal Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Baguley and Mr. Justice Mya Bu. In the above case, fifteen were sentenced to death and the remaining fifty-seven, to life sentence, by the Special Tribunal. Twenty-three out of fifty-seven who have been sentenced to transportation for life have been called upon to show cause why death sentence should not be passed upon them instead. This is in exercise of the revisional powers of the High Court. The hearing of the revision case has been fixed for June 1. A Committee of nineteen Burmese Advocates has been formed to represent the prisoners.—A. P.

Effect Of Peaceful Picketing At Bagalkot.

(From A Correspondent).

BAGALKOT, May 16.

The boycott of foreign cloth is very much stiffened here, and the vigorous picketing is going on. The only shopkeeper, who refused to abide by the decision of the Merchants' Association and began to sell foreign cloth, picketing was, therefore, duly enforced. The said shopkeeper many a time abused the picketers. The picketing was very peaceful.

INTERNATIONAL MORTGAGE CREDIT BANK.

Sixteen States Sign Convention.

LONDON, May 21.

Geneva.—A Convention for the creation of an International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Bank, has been signed by sixteen States with a view to establishing a special reserve.

Contracting Governments under take to make advances aggregating 25 million gold francs.

The Convention comes into force as soon as the contributions reach the above sum. The session of the European Commission has ended.—Reuter.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CAWNPORE COLLEGE

—:o:—

None Injured

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, May 22.

A bomb exploded last night at about 10 p.m. near Bishambharnath Sanatan Dharma Intermediate College, Lower Department, at Meston Road. Nobody was injured. Some glass pieces and other things were found by the police, who arrived immediately on the spot.

Vigorous police inquiries are proceeding.—A. P.

PICKETING CALLED OFF.

BAGALKOT, May 17.

The picketing was called off today at 11 o'clock, as the merchant sealed the foreign cloth and gave a written understaking to the Congress authorities.

MANGALORE ADDRESS TO SEN GUPTA.

Govt. Refuse To Sanction Amount.

DEATH OF BRILLIANT MADRAS CRICKETER.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, May 21.

A Mangalore report to the "Swarajya" says that the Inspector of Municipal Councils has refused sanction from Municipal funds for presenting an address to Sjt. Sen Gupta.

This evoked a controversy in the Council, which unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"In view of the new political conditions and in view of the fact that Government approved of the expenditure incurred on presentation of an address to Gandhiji, the Council requests the Government to reconsider its decision."

Madras cricket world is plunged into gloom owing to the sudden demise of V. Jagannathan, a brilliant young star, at the age of 23. He was one of the Indian Eleven, in the Presidency Match in 1930, and was particularly strong as a bowler. His sudden end is partly due to an accident at Hockey play two days back, when he received hurt in the jaw.

Nasik Dist Satyagraha Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

MANMAD, May 21.

The Nasik District Satyagraha Conference will be held at Manmad on 30th and 31st instant. Sjt. Shankarrao Deo will preside. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Vir Vamanrao, Dr. Savarkar, Khadilkar the Editor, "Navakal", and others have been invited. Preparations are vigorously going on.

Peshawar.—Cholera has broken out in the city.—A. P.

Production Of Oil From Coal

LONDON, May 21.

Rugby.—In a maiden speech in Lords, to-night. Lord Rutherford, the famous scientist recounted an experiment being conducted here for production, by various processes, of oil from coal. He emphasised the desirability of Britain possessing independent oil supply and this could only be procured through coal. Natural oil was at present being sold at such a low price that its production from coal could not be effected at an equivalent cost, but in future prices might rise, and the situation change. Experiments had, however, shewn it scientifically possible to provide the bulk of British oil supply from available coal. He strongly urged the value of continuing research on the subject.—B. O. W.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

—:o:—

Martin-Smith And De Forest Reach Finals

RUGBY, May 21.

In Amateur Golf Championship at Westward Ho to-day John de Forest of Addington and Martin Smith of Royal Saint Georges reached the final.

De Forest is the Surrey Champion and Martin Smith is the Cambridge University Gold blue this year.

All foreign entrants including much fancied American George Voigt were defeated in the earlier rounds.—B. O. W.

NO SEPARATE MINISTRY FOR MIDDLE EAST.

Co-Ordination Of Departments Arranged

LONDON, May 20.

The announcement that Government did not intend to establish a separate Ministry for the Middle East, but intended to retain in its own hands the whole decision of policy regarding the Middle East was made by Lord Passfield in the House of Lords. He also stated that it had been arranged to coordinate the different Departments concerned with the Middle East so that minor incidents which might quickly develop into serious crises might be constantly watched.—Reuter.

ARABIA AND PERSIAN GULF.

CO-ORDINATION OF CONTROL URGED

LONDON, May 20.

An announcement was made in the House of Lords in reply to Lord Trenchard who emphasised the growing importance of Arabia and the Persian Gulf whose affairs were dealt with by the Government of India, the Government of Bombay and the Imperial Government and by six departments. Lord Plumer, Lord Lloyd and Lord Stonehaven supported Lord Trenchard's plea for co-ordination of control.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE SCHEME.

—:o:—

Government's Strange Refusal

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Following the refusal of the Government to accept the Administrative Officer of the Corporation on the committee of experts to be appointed by the Government to consider the drainage scheme of the Special Officer, the City Corporation decided this evening that its experts, three in number, as proposed by the Government would not sit in the proposed Committee but would appear as witnesses only.

The decision was reached on the recommendation of Dr. B. N. Dey, Special Official, by 24 votes to 9.—A.P.

PRINCIPAL SHESHADRI GOING TO GENEVA

To Meet Worlds' Educational Expert

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, May 20.

Principal P. Seshadri, President of Indian Teachers' Federation, and Secretary, Interuniversity Board, India, who has been invited by the League of Nations at Geneva to represent India at a meeting of educational experts leaves for Geneva on May 23rd by s.s. "Maloja".

In a press interview he is stated to have said that the meeting of educational experts at Geneva was in the nature of on advisory body to the Committee of International Intellectual Co-operation. The idea of course was not necessarily to secure support for the League in its present form and in all its details, but to ensure propagation of ideas condusive to peace and amity among nations.

SURVEY OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

One of important items for consideration at the ensuing meeting was proper survey of school books.

Referring to the Congress of Universities of the British Empire which was to be opened by the Prince of Wales early in July and adjourn to Edinburgh for the transaction of its business sessions, also promised to be a gathering great in importance. Indian Universities will be particularly represented at the Congress, Vice-Chancellors of about eight Indian Universities attending. Thanks to the Carnegee Trust many representatives of Indian Universities have been provided with free passages.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Satyamurti's Points Refuted

Mr. N. P. Menon, member, Publicity Committee, Indian States' People's Conference, writes:—

Mr. Satyamurti's manoeuvres in the press to belittle the scope and importance of the Indian States' Peoples's Conference that will shortly be holding its sessions in Bombay, is to put it mildly extremely ill-timed.

Whether the Conference that is to meet in Bombay be perfect or imperfect, Mr. Satyamurti as the appointed peace-maker among the States' Peoples's Organisation has the least right to decry it or to indulge in a campaign of mud-slinging and vilification utterly unworthy of a leader of his rank. What else does he mean by the Three "Papal Bulls" he has issued through the Associated Press? In these he impugnes the representative nature of the only organization that has done anything, so far on an All-India scale, for the States' Peoples's cause.

SOME STRAIGHT QUESTIONS.

Mr. Satyamurti's ideal of a "chota" Congress of the States' people within the Big National Congress may be laudable. But there are many well meaning Congressmen who hold that a States' People's organisation should not be a double of the Congress. So long as India is not free, the States' people will stand side by side with the Congress, but after winning Swaraj, who knows in what delicate position the Congress itself may be placed as regards the Princes and their people?

Considerations such as these do not weigh with Mr. Satyamurthi. He is for a "Single All-India Central organisation" for the people of the Indian States, working under the auspices of the Congress. But the pity of it is that he does not work for it. And is he going to work for it after dissociating himself and all from an organisation which has been doing splendid spade-work in the field? Or is he going to wait till the next Congress meets, when he could easily have another half a dozen voters, say in the Cutch camp, next time, where he may be re-elected as the Provisional Pope of Pudukottah and other Indian States' for the season!!

DODGING FROM STATE TO BRITISH TERRITORY

—:o:—

Sind Cloth Merchant's Tactics

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 18.

Khairpur (Mirs), the capital of the Khairpur State had during the last Satyagraha Movement grown into a big centre for distribution of foreign cloth to up-country and moffusils of Sind because at Karachi and other places in British territory picketing was very successful. But soon after the Truce the foreign cloth merchants brought back their stocks to British territory and were effecting their sales openly. When however picketing was restarted, in British Territory, the foreign cloth dealers once again opened their offices in the Khairpur State where it is rather difficult to carry on picketing or take any other steps against the merchants.

The Sind Congress Leaders are not prepared to tolerate such a thing. Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President and a Secretary of Sind Provincial Congress Committee along with local Sukkur leaders thereafter visited Khairpur the other day. They had a long conversation with the Panchayat there and it is understood impressed on them the need of boycott of foreign cloth. They also saw Mr. Taunton, Senior member of the Khairpur State Executive Council with whom they had a long conversation. The result of that conversation is not yet known.

CONGRESS LEADERS INVITED TO MADRAS.

—:o:—

Subash And Jawaharlal.

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, May 19.

Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose is coming to Cuddapah on 7th August to preside over the Rayalaseema Political Conference and the Andhra Provincial Naujivan Bharata Sabha to be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th August, at Cuddapah. He leaves Cuddapah on the 9th night for Madras where he intends staying for two days. His tour in South India will last a month.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been flooded with invitations to visit several places in this Presidency. In Tinnevelly, the District Congress Committee authorities are making elaborate arrangements to give him a fitting reception. He will be at Tinnevelly on the 24th instant and is expected to speak there. A public meeting will be held the same evening and he will be presented with several addresses. Panditji has received invitations from Quilon, Calicut, Coimbatore, Palghat and other stations.

Madras.—News has been received here that Mr. J. Fernandez Guard of the Madras-bound Indo-Ceylon boatmail, slipped at Tanjore junction while boarding the moving train, resulting in his leg being crushed. He is lying in a precarious condition in the Railway Hospital.—A. P.

MALPRACTICES AT CONGRESS ELECTIONS

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Warning

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

A correspondent asks:

"At the time of elections to Congress Committees

"1. Can a Congress candidate register original Congress members and himself pay the four anna fee?

"2. In order to obtain votes can a candidate send conveyances at his own expense to the voters?

"3. In order to influence voters can a candidate give feasts to voters?

"4. Can a voter take part in voting although he is not a habitual wearer of Khadi?"

These are very relevant questions. My answer to the first three questions is that although the practice would be very reprehensible, I very much fear that there is nothing in the constitution and there are no bye-laws preventing it. My answer regarding the fourth is an emphatic 'no'. Thus therefore though a candidate can, if he wishes, pay the registration fee on behalf of the members and send them conveyances and give them feasts in order to induce them to vote for him I do hope that for their own sakes and for the sake of the Congress and the country candidates will refrain from resorting to any practice that might amount to bribery or an improper inducement. I have never been able to understand this craze for membership of Congress Committees, and Congress Committees formed in such a manner instead of being instruments of service can easily become those of mischief and disservice. So far as the habitual wearing of Khadi is concerned there is no doubt that the rule is more often broken than observed. It is a remarkable phenomenon that habitual wearers of Khadi, and they are thousands, do not care to appear on the Congress register and those who are on the Congress register do not, in many cases take the trouble of wearing Khadi. One reason for the laxity is that partisans are brought in at the eleventh hour nominally to become members and to disappear from view as soon as the elections are over. New lists are made at new elections or even bye-elections. In spite of this tragic fact, the Congress is daily growing in power. It is becoming more and more popular. It attracts more and more crowds. Its mandates find ready acceptance from the vast mass of people. This phenomenon can only be explained on the supposition that though the Congress has indifferent representatives, somehow or other it represents and voices the wants and aspirations of the people who remain unaffected by the improprieties of the representatives and support the Congress merely for what it stands for without looking into or caring for the quality of its representatives. If my analysis is correct, the moral is obvious. The Congress will cease to be the power it is if the reprehensible practices referred to by the correspondent do not cease. Congress workers will not always be indifferent.

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